

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

13 SEPTEMBER 1983

Lebanon

Saudi Mediation, Political Developments — After Saudi envoy Prince Bandar ibn Sultan briefed King Fahd and the Saudi Council of Ministers on the outcome of his contacts with Syrian and Lebanese Officials, the Saudi ministers decided the prince should return to Damascus on 13 September, SPA reported. Earlier, Radio Monte Carlo reported that the Saudi envoy had decided to suspend his mission and return home after his mediation efforts had failed to resolve the deadlock over the deployment of the Lebanese Army in the Ash-Shuf mountain area. The Lebanese Government rejected an agreement drafted by Syria and Saudi Arabia because the draft calls for the deployment of Lebanese Internal Security Forces in the Ash-Shuf instead of the Lebanese Army and stipulates that the Army must not be used against any Lebanese faction, whereas the government insists on using the Army, the radio said. The draft, which has been approved by Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) leader Walid Junblatt, calls for a strict cease-fire, the repatriation of evacuees, and an exchange of POW's, according to the radio. Earlier, the radio said the agreement also provides for a national conference attended by all main Lebanese leaders and by Saudi Arabia and Syria as observers.

The Lebanese Cabinet, in a statement broadcast by Beirut radio, did not confirm Lebanon's rejection of the Saudi-mediated draft but stressed its support for the Army's role in safeguarding Lebanon's sovereignty, unity, and territorial integrity, and praised the Army's heroism and sacrifices. The statement also thanked Saudi Arabia for its mediation efforts. The clandestine Radio Free Lebanon subsequently announced that the Cabinet supported President Amin al-Jumayyil and Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan in rejecting the draft agreement, "which Syria is trying to impose on Lebanon."

Earlier, in a television interview reported by Damascus radio, Walid Junblatt called for the withdrawal of U.S. Marines from Lebanon and for the replacement of Al-Jumayyil and Al-Wazzan by new leaders. Junblatt subsequently flew to Libya where he attended a General People's Congress session, according to JANA. In Damascus, Defense Minister Mustafa Talas announced at a Cabinet meeting that Syria's Armed Forces are prepared to repulse "any aggression," Damascus radio reported.

Meanwhile, the Tel Aviv daily *Ma'ariv* stressed that Israel retains its goal of not allowing a resurgence of the "kingdom of terror" in Lebanon and said any harassment of IDF soldiers on the Al-Awwali River line will provoke a "massive" Israeli reaction.

Military Situation — Three Marines were wounded during shelling which continued throughout 12 September despite a reduction in the intensity of the fighting, Beirut radio reported. Lebanese Army positions again came under fire, but the Army succeeded in destroying several tanks and ammunition trucks in the 'Alayh area, according to Army sources cited by the radio. Clashes also continued further south, and a PSP spokesman cited by the clandestine Voice of Arab Lebanon radio claimed that PSP and allied forces advanced toward As-Sa'diyat, a small coastal town south of Ad-Damur. Shelling also continued inland in the Al-Kharrub district, the radio said, but PSP forces allowed an International Red Cross convoy into the besieged Christian town of Dayr al-Qamar.

Israel again sent a patrol north of the Al-Awwali and Bisri Rivers into the southern Ash-Shuf area, Beirut radio noted. Further south, an IDF soldier was wounded in an ambush near Ansar camp, Jerusalem radio announced.

Israel

Likud coalition factions signed an agreement to set up a government under Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, paving the way for Prime Minister Menahem Begin — currently suffering from the flu — to submit his resignation to the president, Jerusalem and IDF radios reported. Asked about the calls for a national unity government, Shamir declared in a Jerusalem radio interview that he will invite the Alignment to join as soon as the president charges him with forming a government. If the Alignment rejects the request, Shamir told the radio, the government will be established "as it is now."

An IDF soldier was wounded when a handgrenade was thrown at the Gaza military administration building, according to Jerusalem radio.

Inter-Arab Affairs

The seven-member committee stemming from the Fes summit will meet at the end of September to discuss current Moroccan peace efforts in the Middle East crisis as well as the changing situation, Moroccan Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Abdelhaq Tazi announced in an interview with the Saudi paper *Al-Jazirah* reported by Riyadh radio and SPA.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

The Iraqi Air Force destroyed two large Iranian naval targets attempting to enter Bandar-e Khomeini, an Iraqi military communique broadcast by Baghdad Voice of the Masses radio announced. An earlier communique carried by Baghdad radio claimed that two Iranian F-14's were shot down during an 11 September dogfight in the northern sector. Iranian military communiques broadcast by Tehran radio did not mention either incident. Meanwhile, Piranshah and Sar Dasht in northwestern Iran were bombarded by Iraqi planes 12 September, IRNA said.

In a separate development, the Iranian Cabinet approved an allocation of 400 million rials from the Air Force construction fund for "urgent and emergency projects related to radar sites," according to Tehran radio.

Iran

Operations against "counterrevolutionary elements" in the Kurdish regions are continuing successfully and the entire region will soon be cleared of the "rebels," Ground Forces Commander Colonel 'Ali Sayyad-Shirazi declared in an interview with *Ettela'at* reported by IRNA.

Pakistan

Soldiers opened fire on antigovernment demonstrators attacking a military garrison in Sind Province, killing 15 and wounding at least 35, according to AFP. A Hyderabad official cited by Karachi radio claimed that only five "agitators" had been killed when a mob attacked a police station and the police opened fire in "self-defense." The country witnessed further disturbances and violent clashes as the civil disobedience campaign continued, AFP said.

Afghanistan

Rebel forces now control three cities in Paktia Province, according to rebel sources cited by Riyadh radio. The antigovernment forces also "completely wiped out" a government unit in the same province 11 September, Karachi radio reported.

Meanwhile, in statements broadcast by Kabul radio, two Pakistani "spies" confessed to entering the country to collect information on Soviet and Afghan border forces.

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Joint Forces Attack Israelis in S. Lebanon*JN121722 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1622 GMT 12 Sep 83*

[Text] A unit of Palestinian-Lebanese joint forces has attacked a Zionist military patrol near An-Nabatiyah in southern Lebanon. The attackers, who used machineguns and handgrenades, killed or wounded several Zionist soldiers.

A Zionist military spokesman admitted the attack, but said that only three soldiers were wounded. He added that the Zionist forces searched the area for the attackers, who managed to withdraw and return safely to base.

Al-Wazir Holds U.S. Responsible for State of War*NC130838 North Lebanon Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0715 GMT 13 Sep 83*

[Text] Brother Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, holds the U.S. Administration directly responsible for the wars in the Arab region, especially in Lebanon. In a statement, Brother Abu Jihad added that the United States is trying to blackmail the Palestinian revolution, Syria, and the Lebanese nationalist forces. He said: We will not be neutral or far from the field of direct fighting if the Marines expand the scope of their participation and transcend their specific task.

Brother Abu Jihad also holds the U.S. Administration responsible for the Sabra and Shatila massacres.

'Arafat Confers With Turkish Foreign Minister*JN111704 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1617 GMT 11 Sep 83*

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar, PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, who is currently visiting Tunisia, met in Tunis today with the Turkish foreign minister. During the meeting, the two sides reviewed the latest developments in the Palestinian issue, the current situation in the Arab region, and relations between the PLO and Turkey.

The Palestinian news agency WAFA said that the Turkish foreign minister affirmed to Brother Abu 'Ammar his country's continued support for the Palestinian people's struggle to attain their legitimate rights, including their right to return to their land, their right to self-determination, and their right to establish an independent state under the PLO, their sole legitimate representative.

'Arafat Receives Sudanese Official 12 Sep*JN121755 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1622 GMT 12 Sep 83*

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar, PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the revolution forces, received Major General 'Umar Muhammad at-Tayyib, Suda-

nese first vice president, in Tunis last night. In reporting this meeting WAFA said that the two sides discussed the recent developments in the Palestinian and Arab arenas. It added that the Sudanese official had reassured Brother Abu 'Ammar of his country's support for the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and right to establish an independent state on the national soil of Palestine.

'Arafat Meets with PDRY Foreign Minister*LD130921 Kuwait KUNA in English 1925 GMT 12 Sep 83*

[Text] Tunis, Sep 12 (KUNA) — Palestine Liberation Organization Chairman Yasir 'Arafat met Monday with Foreign Minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen Dr 'Abd al-Aziz ad-Dali, and presented him with a message to President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, the Palestine news agency WAFA reported. The message dealt with Arab developments and the war in Lebanon, the agency said.

'Arafat Sends Message to Bulgaria's Zhivkov*GF122026 Doha QNA in Arabic 1943 GMT 12 Sep 83*

[Text] Tunis, 12 Sep (QNA) — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat expressed his conviction that it is time for all those who are concerned about maintaining a unity of action against Israeli occupation and U.S. plots on the Arab and international levels to cross the t's and dot the i's. In a message to the head of the Bulgarian State Council, Todor Zhivkov, 'Arafat said the Palestinian leadership still insists on overcoming the current crisis in order to deprive imperialist and Zionist forces of the opportunity to benefit from the (?rift) in the Arab Palestinian front and to negate international recognition of the PLO.

'Arafat said in his message, which was in reply to a message he recently received from Zhivkov on the crisis in Palestinian-Syrian relations, that the Palestinian leadership is currently holding consultations with all brothers and friends on developments which are accompanied by escalated attacks and massacres perpetrated by the Zionist enemy in the occupied Arab territories.

In his message, which was carried by WAFA today, 'Arafat expressed his regret that the mediation efforts which have been exerted in regard to Syria have not yielded any positive results so far and that the situation in Al-Biqa' continues unceasingly.

PLO Reconciliation Activities Detailed*JN130905 Amman Ad-Dustur in Arabic 13 Sep pp 1, 27*

[Text] Amman — Ibrahim Bakr, Yasir 'Amr, and Dr Mustafa Milhim, members of the Palestinian reconciliation committee, which stems from the PLO Central Council [PCC], left Amman yesterday for Damascus. Dr As'ad 'Abd ar-Rahman, secretary of the reconciliation committee, will leave Kuwait to join the committee members.

The 18-member Palestinian reconciliation committee has held a number of meetings in Amman following its return from Tunis.

where it met with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and the Fatah Central Committee members, and received the Central Committee's reply to the reconciliation committee's memorandum on the disputing Fatah parties and the proposals to settle this dispute.

During these meetings, the last of which was held the day before yesterday, the reconciliation committee discussed how to move in the Syrian arena where the Fatah dissidents and other leaderships which influence the dispute and the solution are present.

Ad-Dustur has learned that a member of the reconciliation committee has been on a visit to Damascus for several days, during which he has held talks with the Fatah dissidents and the Palestinian officials in Syria to pave the way for the reconciliation committee members who will ask the dissidents to put in writing their stand on the statement which has been prepared by the reconciliation committee, and to give the Fatah disputing parties a period of one month to reply. A number of telephone contacts have also taken place between PNC Speaker and PCC Chairman Khalid al-Fahum and the reconciliation committee members on the situation of the dissidents and the possibilities of the success of the mediation efforts, especially since Khalid al-Fahum is the head of the six-member reconciliation committee which was formed by the PLO Executive Committee earlier.

Palestinian reconciliation committee sources have not expressed pessimism about the possibility of reaching a solution to the dissension within the Fatah movement, but described their mission as uneasy. These sources pointed out that all Fatah parties show concern about the unity of the Fatah movement, given that it is the backbone of the PLO.

These sources added that the reply of the Fatah Central Committee, which is signed by all its members, to the memorandum of the reconciliation committee will be kept secret until the conciliation committee receives a reply from the dissidents. Later, the reconciliation committee will hold a meeting far from the place of the conflicting parties to compare the two replies and determine the points of agreement and disagreement in order to reformulate these points as the committee sees them, the committee being neutral and reliable in its objectives and moves to reunite the Fatah movement and restore its cohesion.

These sources also pointed out that during its presence in Syria it will seek the assistance of some Palestinian factions' leaders to bring the viewpoints of the two conflicting parties closer together. These sources denied that the reconciliation committee will deliver the Fatah Central Committee's reply to its memorandum to the other party. These sources said that the reconciliation committee will study and compare these two replies, define its conceptualization, and determine the points of agreement and disagreement in order to bring the viewpoints closer together.

Moroccan Minister Discusses Arab Peace Efforts

LD121017 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0800 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] Riyadh, 12 Sep (SPA) — The Moroccan secretary of state for foreign affairs, Abdelhaq Tazi, stated that contacts are under way between his country and the Arab countries to prepare a new

Arab initiative to advance peace in the Middle East on the basis of the Fes summit resolutions.

The Moroccan official said in a statement to today's *Al-Jazirah* that in light of these contacts it has been decided that the seven-member committee of the Fes summit will hold a meeting at the end of September to (?assess) the new developments in the Arab arena. This will give impetus to Arab action in preparation for the convening of the next Arab summit in Riyadh. Abdelhaq Tazi stressed that these contacts have revealed that there is implicit agreement on the need to advance Arab action and firmly face the challenges. The Arab countries insist on preparing suitable and positive conditions for the convening of the next Arab summit in an encouraging atmosphere which stands above all the disputes.

The Moroccan secretary of state for foreign affairs praised the Kingdom's efforts, under the leadership of His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, to reinforce Arab solidarity and unify the stances that will lead to the fulfillment of the just demands of the Arab nation.

Algiers VOP Eyes U.S. View of Palestine Problem

LD122335 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1702 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] Early in the sixties former U.S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk met the foreign ministers of some Arab countries during a UN General Assembly session. The conversation revolved around the situation in the Middle East. During the meeting an Arab minister spoke about the humanitarian aspects of the Palestinian problem. He gave the U.S. secretary a picture about the tragedy which the Palestinian people have been living since their expulsion from their homeland and the daily suffering imposed on them as a result of the inhumane life they lead in the camps. The Arab minister ended his talk by stressing the need for a just solution to the Palestine problem in order to end the unreasonable conditions in which the Palestinian people live. The American official asked about the number of Palestinians living in camps. He was told there were about 2 million. Rusk then said that his country was ready to work for the reduction of the Palestinian people's sufferings by building skyscrapers on the campsites and by allowing those who wished to emigrate to the United States and settle there.

American policy employs this mentality and cancels out any inhumane factor when it deals with the problem of the Palestinian people. If we agree, metaphorically, that it shows interest in the Palestinian people and the issue of settlement about which the U.S. Administration spoke, this is not new; since the establishment of the Zionist entity it has tried to encourage immigration to the United States, Canada, and Australia in an attempt to bury the features of the Palestinian cause with the encouragement of the Israeli enemy and the Zionist movement. But the plan failed and immigration was very limited. Then it tried to raise the issue of settling the Palestinians in the Arab countries. We recall the proposal from Dean Brown, the American envoy, in 1976 to the Lebanese officials concerning the settlement of Palestinians in Lebanon and granting them Lebanese nationality and an identity card. But the proposals did not meet with any

response, neither from the PLO, which fought it, nor from the Lebanese authorities.

Even the Camp David agreements and the autonomy which they gave prominence to spoke only about the Palestinians in the occupied territories and ignored the settlement of the others. The study, about which the American press spoke in recent weeks which was commissioned from his department by Secretary of State George Shultz, on the settlement of Palestinian refugees residing in Lebanon in the United States, coincided with the U.S. endorsement of the continuing construction of Israeli settlements in the occupied territories and the U.S. veto of the Jordanian draft resolution presented to the Security Council which called for a halt to the building of Israeli settlements. This means that when the United States approves the settlement of Palestinians in its land it wants to uproot them from their homeland, Palestine, and allow Jews of various nationalities, including Americans, to settle in Palestine. This is one aspect of America's illogical policy which it pursues in the Middle East.

The study which Shultz ordered was based on an Israeli recommendation following a meeting between the U.S. secretary of state with the Israeli ministers of war and foreign affairs, Arens and Shamir, in Washington early last month. The study, published by the American press and presented to Shultz, recommended the annual settlement in the United States of 50,000 Palestinians from Lebanon as a solution to the problem of Palestinian existence in Lebanon.

The objective which the recommendation said it strived to achieve is to solve the problem of the Palestinians in Lebanon in view of the threats to which they are subjected. There are new threats to the lives and freedom of many Palestinians in Lebanon merely because they are Palestinians. The recommendation spoke of the anxiety of U.S. officials because of these threats. In other words, the American Administration, which is sympathetic to the Palestinian people, rejects these threats by its allies — the Israelis and their agents in Lebanon — as though the United States was not the main cause for the bestial aggression which Israel has been committing for 36 years against the Palestinians, and as though the arms, material, and military backing it provides to the Zionist entity are not the cause of the tragedy which the Palestinian people live — the Palestinian people whose flesh American weapons have been eating and continue to do so.

The recommendation, supervised by Deputy Assistant Secretary of State David Schneider, was prepared by officials of the authority for refugee programs in participation with officials responsible for the Near East and South Asia at the U.S. State Department. It urged Shultz to allow 10,000 Palestinians a year to immigrate as from October 1984. With an actor's gesture, Shultz announced that he had not asked for such a recommendation, but he wanted it as a test balloon in order to discover the reaction to it. The rejection announced by the American Jewish organizations is only an attempt to make U.S. public opinion believe that they have nothing to do with the recommendation. Settlement achieves the major objective for the Zionist enemy — the settlement of Palestinians in Arab and foreign countries far from Palestine in order to have the land without its people. Hence, Zionist hands are not far from the recommendation. The Zionist state is the primary beneficiary from the settlement

of Palestinians outside their homeland because it is aimed at removing the main obstacle to implementation of their plans in the occupied territories. The American policy of conspiracy against the Palestinian people continues and will not stop. The settlement plan about which they talk is another link in the conspiracy against our Palestinian people. Is it not shameful for the American Administration to encourage the settlement of Palestinians in the United States, away from their homeland, and also to encourage American Jews to settle in the occupied Palestinian territories? Anything can happen in the age of Arab shame and decadence which is submissive to the fait accompli.

Arab League Meeting Agenda Reported

LD122020 Kuwait KUNA in English 1652 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] Tunis, Sep 12 (KUNA) — Arab foreign ministers meet here Monday within the Arab League's 28th session on Palestinian, Arab, and global issues. So far the foreign ministers of both the Yemen Arab Republic and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and the deputy Mauritanian foreign minister have arrived, while the Algerian foreign minister is expected later in the day. Kuwait will be represented by its ambassador to Tunisia and its permanent representative to the Arab League Majran al-Hamad.

The session will discuss the Israeli settlements policy in the occupied Arab territories, the transfer of the headquarters of the Israeli Defense Ministry to occupied east Jerusalem, the agricultural situation in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, and other relevant issues. The U.S.-sponsored Israeli-Lebanese agreement on foreign troops withdrawal from Lebanon signed last May will also be on the agenda of the session.

The meetings will, furthermore, tackle the U.S. Congress stand toward the possibility of dismissing Israel from the United Nations and the threat to freeze U.S. membership in the international body in case Israel was booted out.

The Israeli pressure on certain Latin American countries to transfer their embassies to occupied Jerusalem, and the commercial exchange between Israel and Taiwan, Thailand and Singapore will be on the agenda. The recently resumed diplomatic ties between Israel and Liberia, the Arab-Tanzanian relations, and Afro-Arab ties will also be reviewed.

The Arab relations with the African liberation movements and the results of talks held by Arab League delegations in some African states will also be among the issues to be discussed in this session, in addition to the nominations for certain posts in the U.N. and its specialized agencies.

As for the economic sector, the Arab foreign ministers will discuss the performance of the United Arab shipping company, the possibility of backing the Arab fund for technical assistance and appointing a new board member for that fund. The session will discuss the ratification of an agreement between the Arab League and the Greek Government, an amendment to the Arab cooperation agreement in the peaceful usage of nuclear power, and the Arab charter on human rights. The draft for the basic principles of the financial fund for reconstruction of war-

destroyed Lebanon and reports by the permanent Arab League committee will be reviewed in addition to other drafts and issues.

Arab League Discusses Economic Issues

LD100422 Kuwait KUNA in English 1101 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] Tunis, Sep 9 (KUNA) — An Arab League conference which opened here earlier in the week has urged Arab countries to endorse a unified agreement on investment of capital in the Arab world and boost trade between Arab states. In its 35th two-day session concluded last Wednesday, the Arab economic and social council discussed reports on how best to promote Euro-Arab economic cooperation, including an active role for the League's specialized agencies in conducting relevant studies.

The ministerial level get-together placed special emphasis on integration of food security programs in the Arab world and assigned a team of experts to conduct feasibility studies and to explore the possibility of financing these projects. The council resolved that Palestinian products from the West Bank and Gaza Strip should be given import priority and urged Arab countries to conclude bilateral agreements with the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) on the import of the produce of the PLO-sponsored Samed Corporation. The council also called on the Arab countries to support Palestinian efforts in the field of qualified labor training for Palestinian nationals.

However, the Lebanese delegation opposed the council's resolution giving priority to the import of Palestinian products, saying it would put in jeopardy Lebanon farm exports which are already (?facing) marketing difficulties.

Smooth flow of labor force between the Arab countries was elaborately discussed by the conferees, and the council decided to refer pertinent studies to its member-states for further scrutiny so that the issue be brought up in its final form at the council's next session.

Following discussion of the council's general secretariat report on a draft international accord on rights of immigrant laborers, the meeting resolved to call on Arab countries to jointly coordinate with developing and friendly states as to guarantee the rights of those laborers. It was also decided that the council's general secretariat cooperate with the Arab labor organization to reshape a common Arab stand to be tabled when the draft international agreement be discussed.

The meeting, meanwhile, approved the convocation of a fishery conference in the Arab world and asked the general secretariat to approach specialized Arab organizations in preparation for the meeting, but no date for the proposed forum was fixed. The council decided to urge member-states of the Arab marine academy to pay their shares of contribution to the academy's budget.

The session, in the meantime, approved in principle a proposal by the United Nations Development Program on providing the academy with experts and equipment including a training vessel. Arab states were called on to participate in a panel for financiers scheduled for November in Djibouti. It has also been resolved

that the council's next session be held in Tunis in February, 1984 and to be dedicated to the issue of movement of Arab labor force in the Arab world.

Increasing Zionist Influence on BBC Reported

PM120831 London Ash-Sharq al-Awsat in Arabic 9 Sep 83 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Director General Refuses To Receive Arab League Office Director, Not Even To Make His Acquaintance"]

[Excerpts] London — Zionist influence at the BBC has been increasing and becoming more effective, apparently since the appointment of Stuart Young who, it is known, is a prominent Zionist Jew in Britain and one of the main supervisors of the campaign for the collection of funds for Israel. An authoritative source at the Saudi Information Ministry warned Tuesday against the new trend within the BBC.

The latest example of the BBC's blocking of any attempt to explain the Arab viewpoint is the refusal of BBC Director General Alasdair Milne to receive Khalil al-Azhari, director of the Arab League Office in London, who had suggested a meeting for acquaintanceship. *Ash-Sharq al-Awsat* has obtained the text of the letter to prove this. [This item is accompanied by what the paper identifies as a photocopy of a letter sent by Milne to Al-Azhari.]

The London Arab League Office director had sent a letter of thanks to the BBC for showing a documentary film on the "Everyman" television program demonstrating the Palestinians' devotion to their homeland. The film concentrated on Palestinian villages in the Jerusalem area.

The deplorable thing in the BBC director general's attitude is the following phrase in his reply to Mr al-Azhari: "There does not appear to be any opportunity for a meeting between us in the foreseeable future." He has thus demonstrated his determination not to hear the Arab viewpoint.

Tehran Paper Interviews Fatah's Abu Musa

GF101724 Tehran Keyhan al-'Arabi in Arabic 1 Sep 83 p 14

[Interview with Fatah's Sa'id Musa Muragha, alias Abu Musa, by unidentified *Keyhan al-'Arabi* Damascus correspondent, in Al-Biqa', Lebanon — date not given]

[Excerpts] /*Keyhan al-'Arabi*/ The first question is on the resolutions of the PLO Central Committee and the cease-fire.

[Abu Musa] We believe that the decision on a cease-fire is not realistic, for there is no fighting within Fatah in the real sense of the word which makes it necessary to adopt a resolution calling for a cease-fire. The differences within Fatah are over political issues that must be resolved, not by fighting, but by democratic dialogue within the appropriate framework. Yasir 'Arafat and Khalil al-Wazir, alias Abu Jihad, in particular, felt that we stand to gain more than them from a democratic dialogue. A demo-

cratic dialogue will make Fatah's rank-and-file support the patriotic and radical stand of confronting the Zionist enemy and imperialism in the region. Therefore, they instigated their men fighting. The [PLO] official organ, *Filastin ath-Thawrah*, published in Tripoli and which Abu Jihad supervises, declared that they will crush our uprising and that Abu 'Ammar is personally supervising the fighting.

They called us dissidents and rebels although we are opposed to a split within Fatah. We consider ourselves to represent the genuine Fatah movement that opposed U.S. imperialism and Zionism.

[*Keyhan al-'Arabi*] Regarding the accusations leveled against him by Abu Jihad who says that it is the Abu Musa group which is the first to open fire, Abu Musa said:

[Abu Musa] This is one of the tactics of the Palestinian right, which has for years tirelessly sought to bring about the present politically deteriorating Palestinian situation and at the same time claim that it was the right that began the fight against the enemy. It raises the slogan of armed struggle — it raises slogans and then practices something different. It is constantly giving signs of giving up the armed struggle. I'll give you a simple example: From the time we departed Beirut in 1982 until this day the rightist leadership, represented by Yasir 'Arafat and Khalil al-Wazir, did not attempt to rearrange the situation of our forces remaining in Lebanon. The rightist leadership did not try to bring back any of the Palestinian fighters who were sent into exile in the Arab countries. Every day they say that they want armed struggle. Whoever says he wants armed struggle must translate his words and deeds.

Our forces are now in Sudan, Algeria, Tunisia, the YAR and the PDRY. These forces should have been brought [to Lebanon] during the past year. Instead of bringing the forces from outside he began to split the Palestinian forces and send them outside.

[*Keyhan al-'Arabi*] What is your view of the accusation leveled against you by Abu 'Ammar that you are supported by Syria and Libya? What is your relationship with these two countries?

Abu Musa answered smiling: Our relationship with any Arab regime depends on how much the stand of such an Arab regime is in harmony with our stand and cause. For instance, we say we are opposed to the Reagan plan. If Syria is opposed to that plan, then such a stand is in harmony with ours. We are opposed to the Fes plan and we believe that Libya is also opposed to the Fes plan. We believe that the Fes plan is illusory, misleading, and impractical, and its purpose is to falsify the facts. Therefore, our stand converges with Libya's stand in opposing the Fes plan. This does not mean that we are subservient to Libya. It means that the Libyan stand is in harmony with the Palestinian stand. Syria is opposed to the Reagan plan and so are we. There is a great deal of agreement on political issues between us and Syria and Libya.

[*Keyhan al-'Arabi*] What about Yasir 'Arafat's recent visits to such Arab capitals as Riyadh, Amman, and Baghdad?

Colonel Abu Musa answered: Certainly Saudi Arabia, Saddam Husayn, or King Husayn do not have patriotic [wataniyah] stands. We all know how subservient these regimes are to the United States and how strong their ties with it are. Saudi Arabia has declared itself part of the U.S. plan in the region, clearly supports U.S. programs, and maintains ties with the White House and the Pentagon. The AWAC planes operate openly. The presence of U.S. forces in Saudi Arabia is also no longer a secret.

This was launched by Saddam against our brothers in Iran in an attempt to escape the national and pan-Arab responsibility in confronting Zionism and the United States. He provoked this unjust war against Iran to divert the energies of the Iraqi people and Army and prevent them from confronting the Zionist enemy, and to thwart the rising great power in Iran and prevent it from carrying out its role in confronting U.S. plots; hence, 'Arafat's visits to these countries. Certainly, the purpose of his visits is not to serve the Palestinian cause, because he who calls for Israel's recognition, accepts and advocates the Reagan plan, and calls for a political settlement at the expense of the Palestinian cause does not want to serve the Palestinian cause and people.

[*Keyhan al-'Arabi*] Asked about the report of his arrest in Damascus by the Syrian Government and the reason why such rumors spread Abu Musa said:

[Abu Musa] The purpose of such rumors is to distort and mislead, and to depict our uprising as being subservient to and directed by Syria so that the Syrians can eliminate, dismiss or arrest any of its cadres. As you see I have not been arrested, and thank God, I have not been sick so far. There is no Syrian or other stand that personally harms me.

[*Keyhan al-'Arabi*] One last question: If Mr 'Arafat should carry out your demands, will you be reconciled with him?

Abu Musa answered firmly: Such a question is irrelevant because Yasir 'Arafat has taken a rightist course and has placed all his weight, consciousness, and political movement on an unrevolutionary course, the same as that of Arab reactionaries. His policy within the Palestinian revolution has harmed and obstructed many of the revolution's institutions, which he turned from revolutionary into reactionary institutions. Daily, 'Arafat is sinking toward capitulatory plans to liquidate the Palestinian cause. When we proclaimed our uprising, 'Arafat proclaimed a government-in-exile. He who thinks of establishing a government-in-exile cannot think of returning to the revolution — not even after our uprising, when he should have come and discussed matters with the movement's rank and file and sought to find out what went right and what went wrong, and to correct his mistake if he was mistaken. However, Yasir 'Arafat was not mistaken, but was firm in his political action and knew its consequences and where it was leading. He who calls for a government-in-exile is abandoning the PLO, and he who abandons the PLO abandons the Palestinian revolution.

Al-'Utaybah: OPEC To Defend Current Prices*LD121523 Vienna OPECNA in English 1330 GMT 12 Sep 83*

[Text] Oxford, 12 Sept, 83 (OPECNA) — OPEC will defend current oil prices even if it has to cut its production ceiling below the preset 17.5 million b/d, Mani' ibn Sa'id al-'Utaybah, OPEC conference president and UAE minister of petroleum and mineral resources, said here at the weekend.

Speaking at the final session of the two-week Oxford energy seminar, he warned Non-OPEC producers not be misled by the market improvement into thinking they could raise their output. This would be counter to all the measures taken during and since the OPEC London agreement last March.

He said OPEC would not spare any effort to stabilize the market, which he believed was "not very far" from the point of balance between supply and demand. He noted that the market had showed signs of weakening in anticipation of Thursday's OPEC Market Monitoring Committee meeting in Vienna, amid speculation that an increase in quotas might be recommended.

Al-'Utaybah, who chairs the four-member committee, said: "I do not think it is advisable to raise the OPEC production ceiling beyond the current 17.5 million b/d at the present moment. We can live within the ceiling and I think consuming nations should be aware of this."

Al-'Utaybah stressed that every OPEC member had been serious about defending the London agreement, which had prevented a possible price collapse, and he also expressed his appreciation to non-OPEC producers who had been doing their part in assuring market stability.

He pointed out that the drawdown in stocks during the first half of 1983 was higher than three million b/d. Such a large quantity would have its effect in a weak market.

"I think the market is still in a nervous psychological stage. One day spot prices are up, the next day lower, responding very much even to minor elements," he said.

Al-'Utaybah recalled that at the time of what he described as the "spring crisis", OPEC leaders had consultations with Mexico, the United Kingdom, Norway, the Soviet Union, Egypt, Oman, Malaysia and other producers in Africa and Asia. The United States and Japan were also brought into the discussions.

"We asked everyone to contribute to find a solution to the worldwide oil problem and everyone was concerned about the consequences of a big drop in price. Fortunately we were able to reach an agreement in London and bring stability to the oil market and the world economy."

GULF AFFAIRS

Oman-PDRY Border Committee Meeting Postponed *GF090838 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0750 GMT 9 Sep 83*

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 9 Sep (WAKH) — It has been decided to postpone the meeting of the technical border committee between the PDRY and Oman, which was scheduled to be held in Kuwait on Sunday with the participation of the UAE and Kuwait, to a date that will be fixed later.

It has been learned from a source at the UAE Foreign Ministry that this postponement was decided after contacts among Aden, Muscat, the UAE, and Kuwait, which sponsor the meetings of this committee, and that contacts are currently being made among the concerned countries to fix a new date for the next meeting.

Taxation Backed for Gulf's Falling Oil Revenue *GF130614 Manama Gulf Daily News in English 13 Sep 83 p 6*

["Comment" column]

[Text] Talk of introducing taxation to help the UAE's falling oil revenue will come as no surprise to anyone. It is obvious that as the Gulf suffers from the cutback in oil revenue that it must look for income from other sources. Taxation is an obvious one, especially as it need not affect the nationals of the different countries.

The Gulf is one of the few regions in the world without some form of income tax and its introduction would not only mean welcome extra cash but also employment for local people needed to introduce such a system. Expatriates would have no grounds for complaint even if the whole of the Gulf decided to tax foreign workers and foreign corporations.

Individuals may find the idea distasteful, but only on the grounds of selfishness. It will be interesting to see if the UAE takes up the suggestion. In Bahrain it will be even more interesting to see if others consider similar action.

KUWAIT

Council of Ministers Views Lebanon Situation *LD111349 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1132 GMT 11 Sep 83*

[Excerpts] Kuwait, 11 Sep (KUNA) — The Council of Ministers today expressed its profound sorrow for the deterioration of the security conditions in Lebanon and the development of events in a manner painful to every Arab citizen. The Council appealed to all sides to stop this bloodshed and expressed its hope that all will be concerned with the march towards national accord. This was announced by Khalid al-Hamad, acting general secretary of the Council of Ministers, after the weekly meeting of the Council, which was held today under the chairmanship of His Highness Shaykh Sa'd al-Abdallah as-Salim as-Sabah, heir apparent and chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Al-Hamad announced that the Council reviewed conditions in Lebanon and listened to an explanation by Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, foreign minister, and minister of information, about what is happening in that sister country. The Council also discussed the bloody and regrettable incidents taking place there.

Al-Hamad stressed that since the start of the crisis Kuwait has exerted all its good offices with its brethren and friends to contain this serious situation, and continues to do so. Kuwait blesses the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia's steps in this respect, which are likely to lead to ending the war that only benefits the Zionist Enemy.

SAUDI ARABIA

Prince Bandar Reports on Lebanon Mediation Efforts *LD130748 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0645 GMT 13 Sep 83*

[Excerpt] Jidda, 13 Sep (SPA) — The Council of Ministers, under the chairmanship of His Majesty King Fahd ibn Abd al-Aziz, held a meeting last night.

Information Minister 'Ali ash-Sha'ir told SPA after the meeting, which ended at an early hour this morning, that at the directions of his majesty the king the Council listened at the beginning of the meeting to a comprehensive report from His Royal Highness Prince Bandar ibn Sultan ibn Abd al-Aziz about the results of his talks and contacts that his royal highness had in Damascus with Syrian officials and in Larnaca with the two Lebanese delegations, which fall within the efforts and endeavors resumed by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to effect an immediate ceasefire in all parts of Lebanon and to urge the warring parties to begin national dialogue to include concerned Lebanese leaders in order to reach fundamental solutions that will put a halt to the existing disputes on the Lebanese arena.

The Council learned the outcome of the talks and the stances taken by the Syrian and Lebanese brethren regarding the proposals submitted from both sides. After debating the various aspects of the current situation in Lebanon in light of latest developments, the Council decided that His Royal Highness Prince Bandar should return to Damascus this morning.

Limitations on Hajj Pilgrims Denied *GF121036 Jidda Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 12 Sep 83*

[Text] Pilgrimage Affairs and Awqaf Minister 'Abd al-Wahhab Ahmad 'Abd al-Wasi' has reaffirmed that Saudi Arabia has not asked any Muslim country to limit the number of its pilgrims. He said that no Saudi official has made such a request. He said that Saudi Arabia will closely follow and plan for the increase in the number of pilgrims.

In an interview published in today's *Al-Madinah* he said that the Saudi Government made no such decision. What is happening is that some Muslim countries impose restrictions on the number of their pilgrims as a result of their economic situation without any interference from Saudi Arabia. He said that some countries

have asked Saudi Arabia to take part in specifying the number of pilgrims on the organizational level. The pilgrimage affairs and Awqaf minister said that Saudi Arabia cannot prevent a Muslim who is capable of visiting God's house from performing the pilgrimage rites. He said that Saudi Arabia is anxious to be ahead of developments and to be prepared for all increases in the number of pilgrims.

He said that there is a big project to build a pilgrim city in Mecca and another pilgrim city in Al-Madinah, and build accommodations for the pilgrims under the ministry's supervision. He said that the Ministry of Pilgrimage Affairs and Awqaf is building housing compounds in Mecca and Al-Madinah for the pilgrims. Work is under way to build a pilgrim city at King 'Abd al-'Aziz Airport in Jidda. King Fahd's directives were that this pilgrim city should be a model one and should have all the necessary services.

The minister said that the services of pilgrimage guides in Mecca and guides in Al-Madinah are constantly improving, thanks to the ministry's serious supervision and anxiousness that the guides carry out their duties as best as they can. He said that the Ministry of Pilgrimage Affairs and Awqaf is carrying out comprehensive studies and is holding experiments in the field in order to draw up an integrated system for the guides' establishments. He said that these establishments meet the wishes of Muslim countries, and they yield positive results for both pilgrims and guides.

King Fahd Addresses Pilgrims on Islamic Unity

LD121932 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1610 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Excerpts] Holy Mecca, 12 Sep (SPA) — His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, servant of the two most holy places, has welcomed pilgrims to the holy house of God in holy Mecca for the year 1403 Hegirah. This great Islamic gathering brings the people together on the basis of faith and obedience to God.

Here is the text of the king's address: Honorable brothers, one of God's blessings on us in this homeland of yours, Saudi Arabia, is that He has bestowed on us the honor of serving the two most holy places. He has enabled us with His help and guidance to exert our utmost efforts to mobilize potentials and possibilities in order to make available various means of serving the pilgrims and ensuring their comfort so that they may perform their rites comfortably and easily, in an atmosphere of security and peace of mind. In this task we are guided by the quest to please God and the objective of assuming responsibility for every guest of God's holy house. Thanks be to God, and to God is appreciation and gratitude.

Today we are meeting in these purified places. We must adopt a sincere attitude and reexamine ourselves and our situation in light of the reality to which we have arrived. We must analyze and think about what we are doing in order to correct our Islamic march through a precise and honest assessment of the reality of our nation, the future of our generations, and the definition of our objectives.

Today, if we scrutinize the machinations, evils, and conspiracies surrounding our nation, hatched by the enemies of this nation, we will find ourselves facing the most violent and fierce challenges in the world, where the principles of right are lost and where justice is no longer respected. Brothers, this would not have happened if we had adhered to the instructions of our sacred religion and cleansed ourselves of rancor and hatred, and if we had filled our hearts with faith and love and brought ourselves together around one language and a common objective.

Brothers, we Muslims are not warmongers, nor do we call for divisions; we call for unity and harmony. We are not tools of destruction and ruin; we are for construction, development, and civilization. We are a nation that calls for the good of mankind, that builds the foundations of glory, that spreads good and Islam on earth. In our religion, peace does not mean surrender and accepting the fait accompli. We are a nation that rejects injustice, seeks equity, establishes right, and helps the wronged.

As you know, we in Saudi Arabia have done and will continue to do our utmost in order to back support and strengthen our brethren throughout the world. We seek to ensure with all our potentials that the nation of Islam retrieves its glory and its natural role, so that it may recover its usurped rights, foremost among which is Jerusalem and the holy mosque, and so that its usurped lands may be liberated in Palestine, the Golan Heights, Lebanon, Afghanistan, and the remainder of Sinai still in the hands of the enemy.

Brothers, it gives us great pain to see that the enemy has succeeded in sowing the seeds of discord and division between brothers in Iraq, Iran, North Africa, in Al-Biqa' and in every inch of Lebanese territory. This has led to brother killing his brother, shedding his blood and transgressing his honor and his property. Isn't this a warning for what we must follow and what we must shun? Yes, indeed! God has set us against ourselves before setting the enemies against us; our hearts have become cruel and our eyes have become blind to the correct path. There is no voice and no power except with the help of God.

Brother believers, from here, from these holy places and in these sacred days, we make a pure call to all the warring brethren of the sons of this nation, in every Arab and Islamic country, to lay down their arms, to stop shedding blood, and to resort to reason, not fire and instruments of destruction, for arbitration.

We urge them on behalf of the sacred ties between us, ties of creed, language, blood, and soul, to shun disputes and to foil the conspiracies.

We also call on the superpowers and the international organizations which call for peace to initiate action to stop the bloodshed, to stand on the side of the wronged, to restore the right to whom it belongs, and to establish justice between peoples.

Trade Embargoes Imposed on Foreign Companies*LD122103 Riyadh SPA in English 1927 GMT 12 Sep 83*

[Text] Jidda, Sep 12, SPA — Saudi Arabia has imposed trade embargoes on 15 foreign companies, while it lifted the embargoes from 11 other foreign companies and ships, a statement issued by the commissioner of the Israel Boycott Bureau said here today. The imposition of embargoes affected five companies from Switzerland, one from Belgium, three from India, four from the U.S., and two from Malta.

Those companies and ships whose embargo was lifted include three companies from the U.S. and one from Cyprus, as well as two ships each from West Germany and Greece and one each from Finland, Britain, and Singapore.

UAE**Optimism Seen on Possible End to Lebanese Crisis***GF120920 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0620 GMT 12 Sep 83*

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 12 Sep (WAM) — In their editorials today UAE papers assert that the next few hours will be decisive in Lebanon, particularly as the nationalist forces have succeeded in tightening their control over the greater part of Mount Lebanon, Ash-Shuf and Al-Kharrub. The papers agree that the road to the Lebanese crisis is through reconciliation, democracy, and preventing the great powers from interfering in Lebanese affairs and confronting the Israeli occupation.

In its editorial, *Al-Ittihad* expresses optimism that a solution that may lead to some kind of stability, albeit for a limited period, and is imminent despite the gravity of the Lebanese crisis. The paper says that the Arab adage "When the links of the chain were complete and events turned a full circle the situation relaxed, and I did not believe that it would relax" may apply to the Lebanese situation.

Al-Ittihad bases its optimism that the crisis will ease on the stand of the external forces that are in conflict in Lebanon. The paper says that despite its strong support for the Lebanese Government — that is, the Army and the Phalangists — the United States is not prepared to become ensnared in the Lebanese trap, and that "Israel is content with its presence in southern Lebanon following its partial withdrawal from Mount Lebanon," and according to statements by Zionist officials it does not appear that Israel wants to return to the areas from which it has withdrawn.

Al-Ittihad says that Syria still insists that Israel should not reap any political gains from its invasion of Lebanon "and it supports its Lebanese nationalist allies. Syria is now in a stronger position, particularly as with the fall of Bhamdun, the road is open to the outskirts of Beirut."

Referring to the stand of the Lebanese nationalist forces *Al-Ittihad* said they "fully realize that they cannot retreat and that any step backward means a setback. However, the Lebanese nationalist forces are anxious to spare Lebanon further destruction. They are prepared to have national reconciliation and to hold a democratic dialogue on the condition of not returning to the situation that existed in the past that was the cause of the Lebanese tragedy, and on the conditions that no party monopolizes power and that the Lebanese-Israeli agreement and its humiliating conditions will be abrogated."

In conclusion *Al-Ittihad* says that the general trend of events "in light of the victories achieved by the nationalist Muslim ranks so far call for optimism that Lebanon's ordeal is about to end."

FRG's Chancellor Kohl to Visit Egypt 7 October*NC121314 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1255 GMT 12 Sep 83*

[Text] Cairo, 12 Sep (MENA) — It was officially announced here today that FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl will pay a 3-day visit to Cairo as of 7 October in response to an invitation from President Muhammad Husni Mubarak. A statement issued in both Cairo and Bonn said this visit aims to promote the ties of friendship and cooperation between the two countries within the framework of their joint endeavor to lay firm foundations for peace in the Middle East.

Singapore Foreign Minister Arrives on 4-Day Visit*NC100913 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0620 GMT 10 Sep 83*

[Text] Cairo, 10 Sep (MENA) — Singapore Foreign Minister Suppiah Dhanabalan arrived in Cairo early today on a 4-day official visit to Egypt.

In an arrival statement, Dhanabalan said he will hold talks with senior Egyptian officials on the current situation in the area and on the means to bolster relations between the two countries. He expressed pleasure for visiting Egypt, describing as longstanding the relations between Egypt and Singapore. He said Egypt is the sole Arab country where there is a resident Singapore ambassador.

The Singapore foreign minister was received by Deputy Foreign Minister Dr Sa'd Khalil and by the Singapore Embassy staff.

'Ali Hosts Luncheon*NC111351 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1300 GMT 11 Sep 83*

[Text] Cairo, 11 Sep (MENA) — Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has again affirmed the need for the complete withdrawal of the Israeli and all foreign forces from Lebanon and for the return Lebanon's sovereignty over every inch of its territory. He also affirmed the need for the Palestinians to obtain all their legitimate rights, including their right to self-determination. At a lunch given in honor of Singapore Foreign Minister Suppiah Dhanabalan this afternoon, 'Ali said that the Israeli practices in the West Bank and Gaza, especially the settlement policy, are a cause of great concern for Egypt. He said that these practices lead to further violence and bloodshed and undermine the possibilities of reaching a peaceful and just settlement in the Middle East.

'Ali referred to Egypt's initiatives concerning the Palestinian and Lebanese issues, the latest of which was President Husni Mubarak's recent initiative in which he urged the Arabs to discard their differences for the sake of the Lebanese and Lebanese issues. He affirmed that there is no link between a settlement of the Lebanese problem and a settlement of the Palestinian problem and he called for an urgent solution to them. He also affirmed that Egypt continues its efforts to achieve a comprehensive and just settlement in the Middle East. 'Ali explained Egypt's current development efforts which aim at increasing development rates and achieving prosperity for the Egyptian people.

The Singapore foreign minister spoke about the good relations between Egypt and Singapore, indicating that his country welcomes further cooperation between the two countries in all fields. He referred to the Nonaligned Movement, the Third World and the importance of intensifying the efforts of these states to confront the problems facing the Third World. He also expressed his country's support for Egypt's efforts for achieving a just and comprehensive solution in the Middle East and of the Palestinian issue. The Singapore foreign minister arrived in Cairo yesterday on a 4-day visit.

Holds Talks With 'Ali*NC111350 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 11 Sep 83*

[Text] Talks between Egypt and Singapore opened before midday. They started with a tete-a-tete meeting between Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Mr Kamal Hasan 'Ali and Singapore Foreign Minister Mr Dhanabalan. After the meeting ended, members of both delegations joined the talks which dealt with Middle East developments, African and Asian issues, relations between Egypt and Singapore and measures to bolster them in all domains. 'Ali stated that the talks conducted today with the Singapore foreign minister were quite fruitful and that they exchanged views regarding the international situation and the Middle East and Far East problems, particularly the Lebanese problem, the Palestinian question, and the Iraq-Iran war. The two sides also discussed the Chadian problem. 'Ali said that Egyptian and Singapore viewpoints are almost identical, and that both sides reviewed the role of the Nonaligned Movement, the efforts that it should make, and the role of the Third World in avoiding international polarization. 'Ali said that the Singapore foreign minister will hold talks with both the ministers of economy and culture to promote relations between Egypt and Singapore.

Meanwhile, the Singapore foreign minister stated that his country shares with Egypt an interest in international issues, especially the Palestinian question, and that both sides have agreed to act on the international level to solve world issues. As two Third World countries, he said, they have to make an effort to support the countries of the Third World and put them on the right track.

MENA Reports on Libyan Intelligence Organization*NC130956 Cairo MENA in English 0923 GMT 13 Sep 83*

[Text] Cairo Sep 13 (MENA) — The higher state security prosecution is interrogating members of an organisation which belongs to the Libyan intelligence, "Al-Ahram" daily reported. The paper said that the organisation used an office for the employment of Egyptians who want to work in Libya as cover to recruit elements to collect information on Libyans who live in Egypt and are opposed to Al-Qadhafi's rule. Four members of this office including an Egyptian who is the director of the office, two Libyans and a Palestinian, were arrested, the paper added. Investigations conducted by the state security prosecution revealed that the Libyan intelligence sent 30,000 dollars to finance the activities.

Two Iranian Naval Targets Destroyed in Raids

JN121701 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Communique No. 1,215 Issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 12 September 1983]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Whenever the clique of evil and expansion in Iran insists on continuing its aggression against our proud homeland, it finds the glorious sons of Iraq determined heroes defending their land as well as the principles and honor of the Arab nation, and inflicting further losses on the Iranian forces of aggression on land, sea, and air. The results of fighting at the front for last night and today are as follows:

1. This morning our brave naval forces sighted a number of enemy targets northeast of the Arab Gulf trying to enter the Bandar Khomeyni port. Our daring air force planes attacked them and destroyed two big enemy targets: the first target at 1130 and the second at 1500 today. Our valiant pilots saw flames and dense columns of smoke billowing from the targets destroyed; our forward observation posts heard the sound of explosions. The rest of the enemy targets fled in panic in an attempt to avoid our fire.

Today our daring aircraft continued their concentrated raids on enemy positions and troop concentrations in the northern sector of the front and against enemy troop concentrations and important military targets deep inside Iran in the same sector. Our planes scored direct, effective hits and inflicted heavy losses in men and equipment. All of our planes returned safely to base, thanks be to God.

2. Three were killed and two infantry positions and two hardware stockpiles were destroyed in the central sector of the front.

3. One hardware stockpile was destroyed in the area east of Basra.

4. The criminal Khomeyniite regime today used artillery to shell Basra and Mandali and their environs and the township of Qurahtu. The shelling damaged a house in Mandali.

[signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 12 September 1983.

Commander Stresses Readiness To Repel Iranians

JN121114 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1100 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] Basra, 12 Sep (INA) — The staff major general who is commanding the III Army Corps has stated that his forces east of Basra are ready to destroy any eventual Iranian offensive aimed at crossing Iraq's international borders.

At a press conference at the III Army Corps headquarters today on the third anniversary of the Iranian aggression, the Iraqi commander added that the war with Iran has given the Iraqi Army experience in the strategic sphere and has created able

military cadres. He stressed that this experience will be an asset for Iraq and the Arab nation in their national and pan-Arab battles.

President Praises Kurds, Condemns Barzani Sons

JN121534 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1444 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] Baghdad, 12 Sep (INA) — President Saddam Husayn has said that the Iranian regime was under the illusion that the Iraqi Kurds would stand on their mountains as spectators if Iran invaded Iraqi Kurdistan. The president added that the people of Kurdistan frustrated the hopes of the Iranian rulers by foiling the aggression. This came in a speech the president made during a reception held for a group of citizens from the Irbil Governorate, the center of the Kurdish autonomous region who came to contribute gold and funds toward the war effort. The president told them that Irbil will become the summer capital of Iraq in the future.

On the treachery of the sons of Mustafa Barzani, who had previously led the rebels against the government, the president warned against cooperating with them to betray the homeland and said: We will punish those who cooperate with Barzani's sons, just as we punished the Barzani sons themselves and those who cooperated with them in the past. These people were severely punished and have gone to hell, the president added. He said that the Barzani sons have committed treason and cooperated with and served as guides for the Iranian Army in its attempts to occupy Iraqi territory.

The president said that the Iranian regime will soon realize that it has become impotent because it is currently taking 2 or 3 months between one battle and the next in order to gather volunteers to fight the Iraqi Army. The president affirmed that Iraq will triumph in its battle with Iran because God is with Iraq.

France To Deliver 5 Entendards 'Soon'

LD121659 Paris Domestic Service in French 1600 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Excerpt] France will soon deliver five Super Entendard planes to Iraq. The Super Entendards delivered to Iraq will be equipped with Exocets.

ATH-THAWRAH Assails U.S. on KAL Incident

JN131226 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1120 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Baghdad, 13 Sep (INA) — *Ath-Thawrah* says that those who are raising a hue and cry over the shooting down of the KAL plane over Soviet airspace early this month are the real killers of the passengers of the plane.

In its editorial today, *Ath-Thawrah* casts doubt on the motives behind the clamor that is being raised over the incident. The paper adds: We decry those who claim that they are eager to protect humanity and the peoples' fate.

The paper denounces the U.S. stand in the UN Security Council and says that the United States, which prevented the UN Security Council from condemning the Zionist entity for its massacres against the Arab people in Palestine and Lebanon, is calling on the UN Security Council to impose the harshest sanctions with regard to the KAL plane incident.

After expressing regret over those who were killed in the plane, the paper wonders: Where were they when Beirut was pounded with the internationally banned napalm and vacuum bombs? What are they doing about the daily massacres in Lebanon? Where are they when it comes to the Iranian war of aggression which has been going on for 4 years?[as received]

The paper says that they are present with their bombs, their planes, and their enmity toward the peoples and that they adopt humanitarian stands only when they deem it fit and upon request.

Ath-Thawrah stresses that the death of the passengers of the KAL plane is a regrettable incident but that those who have raised a hue and cry over it are the real killers.

Visit of Brazilian Foreign Minister Continues

Meeting With Trade Minister

JN121146 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1110 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] Baghdad, 12 Sep (INA) — Hasan 'Ali, RCC member and trade minister, met here today with Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro and his accompanying delegation.

The Iraqi minister explained Iraq's development plans and its future working programs in the trade and economic spheres. He stressed Iraq's determination to implement these programs in accordance with the objectives that were set for them, despite the war of aggression that was imposed on Iraq by the Iranian regime and the latter's insistence on prolonging it with the purpose of hampering the development process.

The Iraqi minister stressed that the war and its concomitant circumstances have made the Iraqi people more determined to pursue their bountiful offerings in an exceptional manner to prevent the Iranian enemy from achieving its schemes of expansion and aggression.

The Brazilian foreign minister praised Iraq's development process and stressed that his country is ready to guarantee Iraq's demands in terms of consumer goods and various services. He expressed satisfaction with the assistance Iraq is providing to the Brazilian companies which are contributing to the implementation of Iraqi development projects.

The two ministers then exchanged viewpoints on the best ways of expanding and diversifying trade and expanding the basis of economic cooperation between the two countries in a factual and practical manner. They also discussed the general framework of economic and trade relations and the activities of the Brazilian companies which are participating in the Iraqi process of development and construction.

They also reviewed the work of the joint Iraqi-Brazilian committee stemming from the economic and technical cooperation agreement and the preparations for this committee's forthcoming meeting in Baghdad. The two ministers expressed satisfaction with the economic cooperation process and the desire to promote it.

Meeting With Oil Minister

JN121741 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1640 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] Baghdad, 12 Sep (INA) — Iraqi Oil Minister Qasim Ahmad Taqi met in Baghdad this evening with Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro, foreign minister of Brazil. They discussed bilateral relations in the field of oil and the means of promoting these relations in the joint interest of the two countries.

The Brazilian minister arrived in Baghdad yesterday at the head of a delegation on an official visit to Iraq.

Joint Economic Minutes Signed

JN121738 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1550 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] Baghdad [no date as received] INA — IRAQ and Brazil signed here today joint minutes on promoting the volume of trade and on diversifying and expanding economic cooperation between the two countries. The minutes were signed by Iraqi Trade Minister Hasan 'Ali and Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro.

Hasan 'Ali described the contents of the minutes as the gist of the economic negotiations held between the two sides, the basis for more comprehensive talks between the two countries, and the key for work in the next stage.

The Brazilian foreign minister said the minutes are an important sign of the continuous efforts to promote cooperation between his country and Iraq.

The two ministers expressed their pleasure at signing the minutes and at the results of the two sides' talks.

Conclusion of Visit

JN130643 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0635 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Baghdad, 13 Sep (INA) — Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro left Baghdad for home today at the end of a 3-day visit to Iraq.

The Brazilian minister told INA that his talks with Iraqi officials had been successful and positive. He added that the talks dealt with the future trade, economic, and technical relations between the two countries and ways of promoting them in the interest of the two friendly peoples.

Jordanian-Iraqi Committee To Meet in Baghdad

*JN121944 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT
12 Sep 83*

[Text] It was announced in Baghdad today that the joint Jordanian-Iraqi committee is to meet in Baghdad next month to discuss means of promoting cooperation between the two fraternal countries in all fields. Prime Minister Mudar Badran will chair the Jordanian side to the committee, while RCC member and First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan will chair the Iraqi side to the committee.

FRG Chancellor Kohl To Visit Jordan 5 October

*JN121333 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT
12 Sep 83*

[Text] An official source at the Royal Hashemite Court has announced that, at the invitation of His Majesty King Husayn, FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl will pay an official visit to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan 5-7 October 1983.

Briefs

Lebanese Ambassador — His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, the regent, received at the Royal Hashemite Court this morning the credentials of Samir Hubayqah, Lebanese ambassador to Jordan. [Excerpt] [Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 12 Sep 83 JN]

Reportage on Saudi Draft Peace Agreement

Palace Talks Resume

NC121252 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT
12 Sep 83

[Text] The regime continues to wager on unified Lebanon while the public will be increasingly watching the position of the states of the multinational force during the next 24 hours now that the various foreign implications of the current events in Lebanon have become clear. The regime knows that the multi-Arab and international powers that encourage such bets possess more than one paper and option for fulfilling their commitment not only toward Lebanon, but also toward the Arab public in the area, which together with the Lebanese public is awaiting results.

There are no reports at this time about the UN Security Council meeting. Meanwhile, Lebanese circles believe that Saudi mediation is being subject to delaying tactics and the effects of attrition. It is known that Saudi Arabia is aware of the dimensions of some amendments which are being suggested to the working paper proposed by the Kingdom and the implications and aims of such amendments.

At the Presidential Palace, President Amin al-Jumayyil today followed up with Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan, Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim, the presidential adviser for national affairs Dr Wadi' Haddad, and Army Commander General Ibrahim Tannus the results of the current contacts at the Arab and international levels.

The Lebanese side later held a meeting with the U.S. side represented by U.S. presidential envoy Robert McFarlane and his aide Richard Fairbanks to review the situation and the progress of the contacts with Damascus.

At about 1300 President al-Jumayyil chaired the Cabinet meeting.

Monte Carlo on Agreement

JN121335 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1215 GMT
12 Sep 83

[Telephone dispatch by Radio Monte Carlo correspondent in Beirut George Bashir —live or recorded]

[Excerpt] Official and political quarters in Beirut are unanimous that some kind of agreement on the solution to the crisis, which will begin by observing a cease-fire, is being formulated. This solution is still under discussion among Beirut, Riyadh, and Damascus. The draft agreement on a solution was discussed in Larnaca last night among Saudi Prince Bandar ibn Sultan, the representative of the Lebanese side, Wadi' Haddad, and Richard Fairbanks, the assistant to Robert McFarlane.

Diplomatic sources mention that the draft agreement that was discussed in Cyprus is a Syrian draft agreement, which the Saudi side had not approved in advance, as some have said, and that the Saudi side is waiting for the Lebanese position because the Syrian side amended the original draft agreement, amendments

that are viewed as meant to undermine the draft agreement. These amendments completely contradict the principles that had been defined and whose major points were accepted in principle by the Lebanese and Saudi sides.

The draft agreement calls for the following:

1. Achieving a cease-fire in all the Lebanese territories.
2. Securing the return of all the refugees to their homes, from 1975 to present, after they had been forced to leave them.
3. Providing assistance to the victims.
4. Bringing international observers from the United Nations or from neutral countries to supervise the cease-fire on all fronts.
5. Refraining from using the [Lebanese] Army in domestic issues in order to prevent it from becoming a party to the current disputes. Replacing the Army and the Lebanese Forces with the public security forces in the mountain areas where they are stationed in order to protect the security of the citizens and their properties in these areas.
6. The president of the republic will invite the leaders of the National Salvation Front [NSF] the leaders of the Lebanese Front, Sa'ib Salam, and Nabih Birri to a national conference to discuss how to emerge from the crisis.
7. The conference will be attended by Saudi Arabia and Syria as observers.

As I previously said, the draft agreement is not a final one and the Lebanese side is still studying it. This draft agreement has been formulated by Damascus alone in consultation with its allies and the Saudi side has not approved it yet as had been reported.

The Lebanese regime considers that the Lebanese state had already adopted decisions on the issue of an invitation to a national conference and that this is not a new proposal. Thus, the initiative on this topic had been previously made. As for replacing the Army and the Lebanese Forces with the public security forces, this is rejected by the Lebanese regime because the correct thing to say is that the Lebanese Army, the public security forces, and the multinational forces may carry out this role. A meeting has been underway at the Presidential Palace since this morning to discuss the draft agreement and the amendments to be made on this draft agreement before communicating it to the Saudi side. Official Lebanese sources this morning stressed that it was Damascus which had asked the leaders of NSF to send a memorandum to the UN Security Council president denouncing the Lebanese Government's complaint [to the UN Security Council]. The sources added: International law does not give any value to any memorandum which is not sent by the legitimate Lebanese authorities. A government source cited an example of this by saying: What value will a memorandum submitted by the Syrian opposition to the UN Security Council and the United Nations have while there is a representative of the legitimate Syrian authorities in the UN Security Council or the General Assembly?

Cabinet Statement 12 September

NC121401 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT
12 Sep 83

[Telephone Dispatch by radio correspondent Joe Sa'adah from Presidential Palace — recorded]

[Text] During its meeting today the Cabinet praised the heroic actions and the sacrifices which the Lebanese Army has made in defense of the homeland. The Cabinet concluded its meeting at 1430 today after a meeting lasting 1 and 1/2 hours.

After the meeting, the Cabinet issued the following statement:

The Cabinet resumed its open session to follow up the political and security issues and their developments on the Lebanese arena. The most important developments were the contacts made to achieve a cease-fire and the positive stand adopted by Lebanon to spare the citizens any tragedies and its belief in the need to resort to dialogue in a sound democratic manner instead of using violence and arms through which the wars of others are being fought on the land of Lebanon.

While Lebanon tenaciously adheres to its right to sovereignty, unity, territorial safety, and its Army's role — a natural and legal role to ensure this — the Cabinet praises the heroic actions and the sacrifices which the Lebanese Army has made in defense of the homeland. The Cabinet also gave the necessary directives for continuing the positive stands taken while adhering to all the principles that preserve the state's complete sovereignty.

The Cabinet thanked the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for the persistent and faithful efforts it is making in the current contacts. The Cabinet also took note of the atmosphere that prevailed during the meeting which took place yesterday with the former presidents, Chamber of Deputies speakers, and prime ministers who were able to attend as well as of the views expressed by the conference — all of which supported the stand which the government has taken thus far during the current talks for achieving a cease-fire.

The Cabinet also took note of the arrival of the Red Cross convoy at Dayr al-Qamar today bringing with it the necessary food and medicine. The Cabinet thanks this humanitarian establishment for the efforts it is making in this regard. The Cabinet also approved some measures and arrangements requested by the minister of labor and social affairs in the domain of relief to aid the afflicted and refugees from villages in the various areas.

When the Cabinet concluded its meeting at 1430, U.S. presidential envoy Robert McFarlane arrived at the Presidential Palace, accompanied by his aide Richard Fairbanks. Both of them are now meeting with Lebanese officials.

RFL: Cabinet Rejects Agreement

NC121705 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1645 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] At its session today, the Cabinet stressed its solidarity with the stand of the president of the republic and prime minister on rejecting the draft agreement, which Syria is trying to impose on Lebanon.

Summary of Mediation Efforts

JN121849 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1716 GMT
12 Sep 83

[Telephone dispatch from Louis Faris, Radio Monte Carlo correspondent in Damascus — live or recorded]

[Excerpts] Saudi envoy Bandar ibn Sultan and [Foreign] Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam held a second meeting this evening to assess the situation after the Lebanese Government's rejection of the agreement which Saudi Arabia and Syria drafted yesterday following strenuous and continuous efforts exerted throughout the past few days.

The first meeting between Prince Bandar and Minister Khaddam was held this morning, after the Saudi envoy returned to Damascus from Larnaca at dawn today. The Saudi envoy met aboard his plane at Larnaca Airport for about 4 hours with President Amin al-Jumayyil's adviser Wadi' Haddad. During the meeting he briefed the adviser on the agreement which was drafted yesterday by Saudi Arabia and Syria and which was approved by Walid Junblatt. The agreement calls for a comprehensive and strict cease-fire, the repatriation of all evacuees, and the exchange of prisoners of war. Junblatt also agreed that the Internal Security Forces should be in charge of preserving security in the mountain area after the Army's withdrawal.

The subject of the Army was and is still the insurmountable obstacle. The Lebanese Government insists on using the Army, while the National Salvation Front considers the topic of the Army in its current form, particularly before the attainment of a national accord, unarguable and unnegotiable. However, the agreement contains a basic article which was rejected by the Lebanese authority. This article stipulates the inadmissibility of using the Army against any Lebanese faction. This point in particular was absolutely rejected by the Lebanese Government.

This afternoon Prince Bandar held a 1-hour meeting with former Minister Marwan Hamadah, who yesterday delivered messages from Junblatt to Franjiyah and Karami. These messages contained the formula of the agreement which was approved by Junblatt. In turn, Franjiyah and Karami approved it. Thus, the formula of the agreement became an official formula to which the National Salvation Front adheres. Another meeting was also held in Damascus between Marwan Hamadah, 'Asim Qansuh, and Robert Franjiyah.

One of the leaders of the Lebanese National Movement said that because of the Lebanese Government's hardline stand, particularly regarding the use of the Army, the optimistic atmosphere which emerged yesterday evening has disappeared.

In fact, these atmospheres of optimism disappeared much quicker than they emerged, particularly when a Saudi source said that Prince Bandar has decided to leave Damascus tonight and return to Saudi Arabia, thus suspending his mission unless a last moment positive development takes place. Western diplomatic sources told us that Prince Bandar met twice today with the U.S. ambassador in Damascus and asked for the U.S. Government's help in convincing the Lebanese Government to accept the agreement. A U.S.-Lebanese contact has actually taken place in this regard, but without leading to any tangible result. The sources said that this was an additional factor which made Prince Bandar decide to suspend his mediation.

Progressive Socialist Party sources said here that Walid Junblatt, who suddenly left for Libya yesterday, has not yet returned to Damascus and that the intensity of fighting subsided today in light of reports on the imminent declaration of the agreement.

The other important current development is tonight's convocation of the UN Security Council at the request of Lebanon in order to adopt a resolution on the Lebanese battles. A Lebanese National Movement source told us tonight that the Movement has definite guarantees that any resolution aimed at giving an international cover to the Lebanese regime's battles against the nationalist opposition will certainly clash with the USSR's veto, particularly if the UN Security Council does not consider the memorandum the National Salvation Front submitted to it yesterday. Thus, the long-awaited agreement is still facing the obstacle of the Army, and this is the same subject which ignited the mountain war.

NSF Sends Memorandum to UN Security Council

JN111612 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 11 Sep 83

[Text] Beirut, 11 Sep (Sana) — The Lebanese National Salvation Front [NSF] today sent a memorandum to the UN Security Council president. The following is the text of the memorandum: The NSF extends its greetings to the UN Security Council president, and having been informed of the steps taken by Amin al-Jumayyil's government at the Council, draws the attention of the president and the representatives of the member-states to the following facts:

1. Since its establishment, the NSF has been seeking a democratic and just political solution to the Lebanese conflict, a conflict whose domestic causes have been neglected and ignored and which has turned our country into an explosive hotbed. The Lebanese authority insists on practicing a policy of arbitrary deterrence and turning the state, the administration, and the Army into dictatorial tools by using the Phalange Party to which President al-Jumayyil belongs.

2. The NSF demands are the demands of the Lebanese majority of the various sects. These demands are based on entrenching the civil freedom and democracy which are despised by the Phalangists through their numerous massacres against the Lebanese civilians in Ihdin, Saфра', Kafr Matta, and West Beirut, and against the Palestinians in Sabra, Shatila, and Tall Az-Za'tar.

3. The Phalangist Lebanese authority is now seeking to gain an

international cover for the offensives being launched by its Army against the civilians and the national resistance in both Beirut and the mountain. We reject this initiative and draw the attention of the council to the internal nature of the crisis.

4. However, the NSF demands that no discussion or voted solution take place without considering the NSF's viewpoint. We hope you will inform the members of the Council of this memorandum with our appreciation.

For the Lebanese National Salvation Front: Sulayman Frangiyah, Rashid Karami, Walid Junblatt

VOL on U.S. Commitment To End Lebanese Crisis

NC130634 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Amid the atmosphere of military escalation, which has been going on for 9 consecutive days from Beirut's southern suburbs to the mountain areas, the government is doubling its political and diplomatic moves in all directions and on all local, Arab, and international levels. Pending the crystallization of the outcome of the diplomatic efforts and the all-embracing political move to implement all the projected plans, the hope to realize some kind of a political solution is currently looming on the horizon after the failure of all wagers on other solutions, although those engineering the plot to fragment Lebanon are still proceeding on the same course.

The Voice of Lebanon has learned that U.S. presidential envoy Robert McFarlane will convey an important U.S. decision — of a political and military nature — to the Syrian officials. McFarlane said the U.S. officials have great confidence in the Lebanese officials, adding that the United States is committed to liberating Lebanon, helping it weather its crisis and assisting in the field of reconstruction.

Walid Junblatt Radio Monte Carlo Interview

JN091945 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1740 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Recorded interview given by Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Junblatt to Radio Monte Carlo correspondent Louis Faris in Damascus — date not given]

[Text][Faris] Walid Junblatt, what is the situation on the ground today, particularly in light of your meeting last night with Prince Bandar ibn Sultan and Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam?

[Junblatt] Grinding battles are still raging on the Kafr Matta-Qabr Shmun. The Lebanese Army is trying to advance on this axis in cooperation with the Phalangists. We are confronting them. We made a decision to confront them regardless of the results and the price. This is not the way to handle the Lebanese issue. We call for the withdrawal of this Army, which is siding completely with the Phalangists, particularly since this Army is responsible for the massacres of Kafr Matta and Al-Binnay. This army is also responsible for another thing. It burned a Druze holy

shrine known as As-Sayyid 'Abdallah. This is an unpardonable crime. However, we will not bear any grudges if this Army and its Phalangist aides withdraw. Of course, I call for the resignation of the Army's commander and its chief of staff who are responsible for the massacre and for desecrating the religious sanctities.

As for the talks with Prince Bandar, we have returned to the starting point. We clarified to Prince Bandar, who represents Saudi Arabia and is trying to carry out a mediation role, the internal Lebanese political conditions regarding the Lebanese solution; namely, the achievement of a balanced solution and the participation of all parties concerned. This includes the participation of the Salvation Front and Nabih Birri on the one hand, and the remaining parties on the other hand. Of course there is the issue of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement. So far, we have not received any response to these demands. The events on the ground are accelerating, blood is being shed, and devastation increases. Regarding the Army's entry into the mountain, I hope that the Lebanese authority will end this foolish stubbornness and embark on real dialogue without any strings attached in advance.

[Faris] As a result of your meeting with Prince Bandar and Minister Khaddam, are there any signs on the horizon for this solution, particularly since Prince Bandar met today with Wadi' Haddad?

[Junblatt] I do not know. Prince Bandar is not yet back from his meeting with President Al-Jumayyil's adviser Wadi' Haddad. We will see later when he returns what the signs are for reaching a political solution. Our conditions, however, are known: The withdrawal of the Army and the Phalangists from the mountain and then the beginning a serious national dialogue.

[Faris] What will happen when the Army and the Phalangists withdraw from the mountain?

[Junblatt] We will deal with the subject of Dayr al-Qamar, God willing — and this is a humanitarian and national requirement. Let the people of Dayr al-Qamar and the refugees who went there as a result of the war which raged in Bhamdun and the adjacent areas be reassured. I give a pledge of honor in my own person and on behalf of the Druze community and the party that nothing will happen to Dayr al-Qamar. Meanwhile, I ask the Dayr al-Qamar people and the refugees to firmly stand against those armed aliens who went to Dayr al-Qamar and sowed corruption not only in it but also in the entire mountain area under the slogan of protecting the Christians. The Phalangists' army came to the mountain to protect the Christians. The result was that no Christian was left in the mountain as a result of the grinding war there. We call on the Phalangists to withdraw. We insist that the Phalangists must withdraw from the mountain. Let them go back to where they came from. Let the Al-Jumayyil family relinquish the plans of complete hegemony. Only then, we the inhabitants of the mountain — Christians and Druze, — can deal with things through a democratic dialogue as was the case in the past 6 years.

[Faris] Are you ready to make any concessions to the Lebanese authority in order to embark on a dialogue with it?

[Junblatt] I cannot make concessions because the authority does

not want to hear the voice of the so-called opposition. So far, the authority considers the opposition as theatrical or as mere bubbles, as Amin al-Jumayyil said. It is not so at all. This opposition has led to a grinding war on the ground. It is high time that this man admitted that there is a democratic national current represented in the Salvation Front and Nabih Birri that wants to reach a just political settlement in Lebanon. If he wants to involve his army — excuse me the Lebanese Army because it is not his own army — into a battle against the citizens, it will be very dangerous — not only to the Army, but to Lebanon's future. Therefore, I hope that the officers in the Army, regardless of their sectarian or party affiliations, will stop this adventure into which they have been dragged and which will result in horrible devastation. The Army is for the homeland and is neither against it nor against the citizens.

[Faris] Yesterday you said in your news conference that no other force is participating in your combat operations and that the PSP forces can fight alone. Where have these large numbers of fighters, who are currently fighting in the mountain area, come from?

[Junblatt] There is the issue of self-defense. Lebanon is the country of all. The Phalangists came to the mountain under the slogan of protecting the Christians, but the real aim was the expulsion of the Druze. Therefore, these large numbers went out to fight for the sake of preserving the land. Nobody is fighting with me even though some say, according to the Phalangist propaganda, that the Palestinian and others are fighting with me. This is not at all so. I do not need the Palestinians or others to fight with me. I thank them for their moral support and I am satisfied with this moral support only. It is a purely internal Lebanese issue and nobody has anything to do with it. My fighting is for the sake of all the nationalists in Lebanon, headed by the Salvation Front and Nabih Birri. This is the true state of affairs.

[Faris] If you are destined to score victory in the mountain and repulse both the Army and the Phalangists, will you enter Beirut?

[Junblatt] The PSP's aim today is the withdrawal of the Phalangists and the Lebanese Army from the mountain and then the embarkation on a political dialogue with the authority if this authority wants this or becomes convinced of the need to hold a dialogue on bases that we have previously mentioned several times — bases that restore balance to Lebanon and that aim at establishing a democratic Lebanon that has several communities, is liberal, and is open to all currents, and not a Lebanon which is closed on itself and Phalangist.

[Faris] Much is being said about the Syrian role. What is the Syrian role? What is the truth about your alliance with Syria?

[Junblatt] I chose Syria from the first day I embarked on politics. This is a natural choice on which I will not go back. We agree with Syria in many spheres. Syria is a natural extension of Lebanon in the political, economic, and social fields. We share Syria's fears today regarding the Lebanese-Israeli agreement. We also object to the establishment of a certain sectarian entity that might later threaten Syria and all the other Arab countries because their plan aims at fragmenting the region. Our alliance

with Syria is no secret. On the contrary, I take pride in this alliance and this is well known.

[Faris] My last question is on the role of the multinational forces. How do you view this role?

[Junblatt] It is time for the states sponsoring these forces to reconsider their policy. So far it seems that these forces' business is to preserve Amin al-Jumayyil's regime and his Western policy in Lebanon. They are not forces that came to preserve or entrench security as was said in the past. Today we hear threats by the French defense minister and by the U.S. vice president, and so forth. It seems that these forces have adopted a trend hostile to the Lebanese people's rights. It seems that socialist France is adopting a colonialist policy whether in Lebanon or elsewhere in the world. Therefore, if the situation continues as it is, we, as a Salvation Front — naturally after consultations — will call for the withdrawal of these forces. We do not want fleets at Lebanon's coasts. We, the Lebanese, can resolve the internal problems by ourselves. It is not the business of others like the French, Americans, or Italians to interfere.

[Faris] Thank you, Walid Junblatt.

Junblatt Interviewed on American Television

JN121203 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] Walid Junblatt, leader of the Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party (PSP), yesterday called for the withdrawal of the U.S. Marines from Lebanon. He also reiterated the conditions for reaching a settlement of the fighting that is raging in Lebanon.

In an interview with the ABC television network, Junblatt was cited as saying that a new government must be established, including a new president and a new prime minister.

Junblatt wondered about the role the U.S. Marines are playing. He said: Are they a peace-keeping force or are they supporting Al-Jumayyil's government against the Lebanese people? In response to a question on whether his forces had opened fire on the U.S. forces, Junblatt said that if the PSP forces are the target of an attack, there is no way to know whether the Phalangist army or another party is the one which is attacking. He added: We have to defend ourselves.

Commenting on the statements made by Lebanese Ambassador in Washington 'Abdallah Abu Habib, Junblatt explained that Abu Habib represents Al-Jumayyil's government and not the Lebanese people and that he is trying to get the United States to become more deeply involved in the current confusion.

Junblatt denied the claims that PLO forces had participated in the fighting on the side of the PSP forces. He said: We obtain weapons and ammunitions from those left behind by the Phalangist militias and the Lebanese Army.

Army Report: Muslim Place of Worship Not Burned

NC121820 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] A military source reported a short while ago that the Army forces, at 1920 today, destroyed many vehicles [aliyyat] in the quarter of Tallat al-Jalid in 'Alayh and hit trucks loaded with ammunition as they were heading for the 'Alayh area. The ammunition is now exploding. The Army also destroyed a tank in new 'Alayh. The tank had been shelling the Army positions in the area.

In another development, an Army source said the Army had earlier destroyed a tank and a 106-mm gun in the town of Qabr Shmun. They belonged to gunmen. A shell fell near an Army roadblock in the town of Bhirsaf in Al-Matn District. A civilian called Andre Fayyad was killed and another civilian was wounded.

Meanwhile, a security report said a Lebanese Army officer has examined the As-Sayyid 'Abdallah place of worship in 'Bayh and has discovered, contrary to what had been reported earlier, that the place of worship has not been burned and contains no corpses.

Reportage on Clashes, Security Situation

Syrians 'Intercepting' Military Personnel

NC121150 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] Information from the north indicates that the Syrians are intercepting Lebanese military reservists at the Al-'Abdah-'Attar crossroad. It has also been reported from Tripoli that personnel of the so-called Arab Army of Lebanon have abducted five Lebanese military personnel near the ABC company, and that their fate remains unknown.

Army, Factional 'Gunmen' Clash

NC121406 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1355 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] Clashes with various kinds of machineguns are currently taking place between the Lebanese Army and the Amal, Communist, and Al-Murabitun gunmen in the areas of Ash-Shiyah, At-Tayyunah and Mar Mikhayil. Meanwhile, the Lebanese Forces have repulsed an attack on Al-Burjayn, 'Ayn al-Hawr, and Ad-Dubbiyah, inflicting heavy casualties among the attackers.

Riot in Ansar Camp

NC121532 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] According to a report from the south, there was a riot in Ansar Camp today and, in another development, three Israelis were wounded in an operation near An-Nabatiyah.

According to a dispatch by our Sidon correspondent, the

Lebanese Army has set up positions in the As-Sa'diyat area on the main Beirut-Sidon Road to ensure the safety of traffic on this vital route.

Army Beirut Positions Shelled

*NC121539 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1529 GMT 12 Sep 83*

[Text] The Army's positions in Henry Shihab Barracks and the Ar-Ramlah al-Bayda' area, where there are U.S. Marines positions, are being subjected to Syrian-Socialist-Palestinian shelling. The areas of Khaldah, the western side of the airport, Ar-Raml al-'Ali, and the 'Aramun hills are still coming under the Syrian-Palestinian shelling.

VOAL: 12 September Developments

*NC121608 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic
1530 GMT 12 Sep 83*

[Text] The intensity of the battles on the Bkishtin-Dahr al-Magharah-As-Sa'diyat axis eased about 30 minutes ago. The battles had intensified at 1400 today. A Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] spokesman stated that the nationalist and PSP forces are continuing their advance toward As-Sa'diyat after they had perfected their control on most of the heights overlooking the area.

Intermittent clashes on the Al-Jiyah-Barja axis are continuing. Meanwhile, the Phalangist militias are carrying out an indiscriminate shelling of the innocent citizens in the villages of Shhim, Darayya, 'Anut, Hasrut and Az-Za'ruriyah. In the 'Alayh area, the developments in the military situation have been confined to intermittent clashes on the 'Aytat-Suq al-Gharb axis. At 1700, several shells fell on the Khaldah triangle, as a result of which the Beirut-Sidon road was cut because it is dangerous to pass through the Khaldah triangle. The route between the At-Tayyunah traffic circle and Mar Mikha'il is witnessing intermittent clashes with light weapons. There has been heavy sniper fire along this route. Citizen 'Ali Kamil 'Izz ad-Din was killed by sniper fire this morning.

Clash at Suq al-Gharb

*NC121700 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1650 GMT
12 Sep 83*

[Text] A Voice of Lebanon correspondent reports that Junblattite, Syrian, and Palestinian gunmen, and their associates are now attacking Suq al-Gharb from the axes of 'Alayh, Aytat and Ba'ishmayh. The Lebanese Army is violently repulsing the attack.

Beirut Reports on Shellings

*NC121740 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT
12 Sep 83*

[Text] The Army positions in the At-Tayyunah area were subjected to sniper and rocket fire this afternoon. The Army coun-

tered by returning fire and silencing their sources.

At noon today, shells fell indiscriminately on Bikfayya, Bayt Shabab, and 'Ayn at-Tuffahah. A large fire in the Bayt Shabab woods was put out after it had devoured 500 square meters of forested area. The hospital in Duhur ash-Shuwayr was shelled, wounding Salimah Maja'is and another person called Rustum.

An Israeli convoy made up of four armored cars and eight troop carriers crossed the Bisri Bridge in the direction of Dayr al-Mukhallis. The convoy then proceeded to the town of Al-Mtullah in the Ash-Shuf.

In Iqlim al-Kharrub, clashes continued today while the outskirts of the towns of Shhim and Az-Za'ruriyah were shelled. Meanwhile, shells fell near Darayya and 'Anut. Sa'id Ahmad Dahir and Salim Yusuf as-Sayyid were wounded in the shelling. As-Sayyid soon succumbed to his wounds. A mass exodus from the area in the direction of Shhim and the south was observed today.

Syrians Fire Grad Missiles

*NC121950 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1941 GMT 12 Sep 83*

[Text] The Syrians and Palestinians in upper Al-Matn have fired approximately 50 Grad missiles at the central area of northern Al-Matn.

On the other hand, the Lebanese Army continues to resist the Syrian, Palestinian, and Socialist attacks on its positions in Suq al-Gharb and Qabr Shmun. The intensity of the shelling has eased on the other axis.

In the [southern Beirut] suburb, Amal gunmen and their associates continue to snipe at the Lebanese Army's positions in At-Tayyunah, the post office area and [word indistinct.]

3 U.S. Marines Wounded

*NC122017 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2007 GMT
12 Sep 83*

[Text] Security sources reported a short time ago that 10 shells tonight fell on the areas of Bayt Shabab, Ash-Shawi and Frikah. The sources also said that as a result of the shelling to which the Beirut International Airport and its vicinity was subjected this evening, three soldiers of the U.S. force were wounded, one seriously.

The sources also said that the French unit stationed in the area of Al-Musaytibah has vacated its position there and that a number of evacuees were accommodated there.

VOAL: British Embassy Asks Nationals To Leave

*NC130743 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic
0730 GMT 13 Sep 83*

[Text] Due to the security situation in Lebanon, the British Embassy in Beirut has advised its nationals to leave Lebanon as

soon as possible unless there is an urgent need requiring their presence.

KUNA: UN Instructs Employees To Leave Country

LD122140 Kuwait KUNA in English 1615 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] Beirut, Sept 12 (KUNA) — Senior United Nations officials in the Lebanese capital have instructed all but a handful of their employees in the country to leave Lebanon because of the deteriorating situation, a reliable source told KUNA Monday.

The source, who requested anonymity, said the U.N. had decided to retain only a few key officials in the country after receiving "disturbing" information on possible future developments in strife-ridden Lebanon.

The U.N. Decision has not been made public for fear of creating panic, the source added.

However, it was pointed out by observers that of all the foreign and international organizations operating in Lebanon, the U.N. Has tended to be the first to order out its employees and their families when political tensions mount in the country.

Reportage on Allegations of PSP Massacres

Massacre Reported in Al-Birah

NC101037 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1015 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Text] Official sources have stated that there are 64 bodies in the areas of Al-M'ush and Al-Birah, which were entered by the Syrian, Palestinian, and Socialist forces and in which these forces committed a dreadful massacre against the elderly, women, and children.

The civil defense had earlier evacuated some 400 persons from the above-mentioned areas and had moved them to Jazzin.

Ra's al-Matn Massacre Reported

NC110827 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0815 GMT 11 Sep 83

[Text] The latest news says that, after Bmaryam and Al-Birah, 30 Christians died last night in the township of Ra's al-Matn. They were massacred by the Socialists. Our correspondent has stated that most of the victims are of the Farayhah clan.

PSP Denies Massacre 'Rumor'

NC111428 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 1330 GMT 11 Sep 83

[Text] An official source of the Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) has denied the rumors about a massacre in Ra's al-Matn township. The source added that a press conference will be held at the residence of Walid Junblatt at 1600 to deny these rumors. The source stressed that there are no forces anywhere in Iqlim

al-Karrub other than the national forces, including the PSP forces, as well as the inhabitants.

VOL on Massacres

NC111100 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1015 GMT 11 Sep 83

[Text] When the Socialist massacres reached their peak — the last of these massacres was committed in Al-Burjayn and Ra's al-Matn in the past few hours — calls were made for setting up an international court similar to that of Nuremberg, which was set up after World War II to investigate the Nazi crimes. This court will be bound to try Walid Junblatt on charges of passing written and oral orders to his armed personnel to slaughter the innocent Christians in the Lebanese villages.

Meanwhile, the latest report reaching the Voice of Lebanon says that 42 villages in Ash-Shuf have been evacuated of their sons and their houses destroyed in the past few hours. The report adds that a number of the Ash-Shuf sons have been slaughtered by the Socialists.

VOL on Massacre Victims

NC111803 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 11 Sep 83

[Text] Civil defense teams have been able to evacuate to Beirut about 80 wounded persons from the inhabitants of Al-Birah who had sought refuge in Jazzin. The wounded were moved to the capital's hospitals because diseases had spread among them. Meanwhile, efforts made to have civil defense teams go to Al-Burjayn to evacuate the victims of the massacre committed there have failed. It is worth noting that 68 families of Al-Birah inhabitants have been massacred.

Al-Fawwarah Massacre Reported

NC121017 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0945 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Walid Junblatt, the Syrians, and the Palestinians have added a new massacre to their feats. The massacre has been committed in the Al-Fawwarah township in Ash-Shuf.

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Turkish Forces Said To Hit Armenian Al-Biqa' Base
PM121158 London Al-Majallah in Arabic 10-17 Sep 83 p 8

[From "Al-Majallah Correspondents' Dispatches"]

[Excerpt] According to well-informed Western diplomatic sources, the Turkish forces have recently carried out a dramatic military operation against an Armenian secret army base in Al-Biqa', Lebanon, the entire affair being shrouded in complete secrecy.

The sources say that a Turkish commando unit launched a

surprise attack on the Armenian secret army base in Al-Biqā', that a clash ensued, and that the commandos killed a large number of the base's leaders and other personnel. The sources declined to say how the Turkish unit managed to reach Al-Biqā'.

Talas Says Army Will Repulse 'Any Aggression'*JN121650 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT
12 Sep 83*

[Excerpt] During a meeting held in Damascus at noon today under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm, the Council of Ministers reviewed the new events and political developments in the region. In this regard, Dr al-Kasm pointed out that Syria's rejection of the Israeli-Lebanese agreement is a rejection of all attempts to subjugate the Lebanese people and the Zionist schemes which are aimed at partitioning Lebanon and destroying its sovereignty and unity.

Dr al-Kasm stressed that the pan-Arab role being played by Syria under the leadership of struggler President Hafiz al-Asad is the role which comprehensively embodies the will of the Arab masses in the Arab homeland.

Defense Minister General Mustafa Talas has asserted that the Syrian Armed Forces are prepared to repulse any aggression and to foil all the objectives being sought by any aggression.

TISHRIN 12 September Al-'Attar Article Cited**On Possible USSR Aid***JN121326 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1300 GMT
12 Sep 83*

[Text] In an article published in the newspaper *Tishrin* today, Syrian Culture Minister Najah al-'Attar insinuated that Syria may ask for Soviet aid. It added that the United States is brandishing a big military club against Syria and may resort to cooperation with Israel. However, she said, this club is not the only one because Syria has allies and friends in the world, headed by the Soviet Union.

Will Wage Imposed War*JN121508 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1400 GMT
12 Sep 83*

[Text] In Damascus, Syrian Minister of Culture Najah al-'Attar accused the United States of plotting the invasion of Lebanon with Israel and of sending U.S. Marines to that country, a matter which threatens to cause a comprehensive Middle East war.

In an article published by the newspaper *Tishrin*, Al-'Attar added that Washington's warnings to Syria place U.S. Middle East Envoy Robert McFarlane in a very difficult position, because Syria will not yield to threats and will unhesitatingly wage the war imposed on it. She hinted that Syria may seek the USSR's help.

Saudi Mediation Efforts Continue in Damascus*JN121626 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1600 GMT
12 Sep 83*

[Text] King Fahd's Envoy Prince Bandar ibn Sultan has met again with the U.S. ambassador in Damascus and with Syrian

Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. It seems that the relative optimism which appeared yesterday has started to fade. The main obstacle is the difference of viewpoints among the concerned parties over the presence of the Lebanese Army in the front area. It was learned in Beirut that U.S. Middle East Envoy Robert McFarlane is preparing to leave Beirut for Riyadh.

Prince Bandar Departs*JN130828 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0800 GMT
13 Sep 83*

[Text] A Saudi source has stated that Saudi King Fahd's envoy Prince Bandar ibn Sultan left Damascus for Saudi Arabia yesterday evening after being summoned by King Fahd for consultations and to acquaint the Saudi king with the results of the mediation mission which the Saudi envoy is undertaking with the purpose of reaching a cease-fire in Lebanon.

Before leaving Damascus, Prince Bandar held talks with Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, the details of which were not disclosed.

Peace Movement Issues Statement on Lebanon*JN121514 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1415 GMT
12 Sep 83*

[Text] The National Council of Peace Partisans Movement issued a statement in Damascus. The statement said that the Phalangist army has perpetrated several massacres against the nationalist Lebanese in western and southern Beirut as well as in the mountain area in an attempt to subjugate the nationalist forces which are defending Lebanon's sovereignty and Arabism. The statement also condemns that blatant U.S.- NATO interference in Lebanon's internal affairs.

Cypriot Delegation Arrives on Visit 12 September*JN121519 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1415 GMT
12 Sep 83*

[Text] A Cypriot Socialist Party [party name as heard] delegation, headed by party chairman Dr Vassos Lissaridhis, arrived in Damascus this afternoon on a 3-day visit to Syria at the invitation of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party National Command. In a statement to a SANA correspondent, Lissaridhis praised the existing relations between the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the Cypriot Socialist Party.

During the visit, the Cypriot party delegation will hold party and political talks with a number of comrades in the party and the state leaderships.

Coalition Factions Agree on Shamir Government

TA121810 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT
12 Sep 83

[Text] A few minutes ago, the coalition factions signed an agreement to set up a government together under Yitzhaq Shamir according to the existing basic policy lines and coalition agreement. This has been reported by our correspondent Arye Golan. Absent from the signing ceremony, now being held at the prime minister's office, are Minister Mordekhay Ben-Porat and MK Yiga'el Hurwitz, who are demanding the establishment of a national unity government. However, they have already announced that they support Shamir's candidacy. Our correspondent notes that the way has now been paved for Prime Minister Begin to submit his letter of resignation to the president tomorrow. Afterward, President Herzog will impose the task of setting up the new government on one of the Knesset members, in accordance with the law. In view of the agreement that has now been signed at the prime minister's office, Shamir has a good chance of establishing the new government.

Earlier, the TAMI Secretariat decided to support joining the new government in principle. TAMI still expects the economic decrees to be rescinded.

Levi, Shamir Reactions

TA122041 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew
1900 GMT 12 Sep

[Report by party affairs correspondent Nisim Mishal from the prime minister's office in Jerusalem, live — including videotaped interviews with Deputy Prime Minister David Levi and Foreign Minister Shamir on 12 Sept in Jerusalem]

[Excerpts] Despite the coalition signing ceremony this evening, several subjects still remain unresolved. Primarily involved is a timetable for implementation of the religious clauses in the coalition agreement. There is no doubt that this evening Yitzhaq Shamir made some great strides toward the premiership. In the Likud, it is believed that Mr Begin will be able to submit his resignation to the president as early as tomorrow or the next day. Afterward, the task of establishing the government will be imposed on Yitzhaq Shamir; all the Likud members are sure of that.

Not a few obstacles still await Shamir. He will have to carry out the agreement with Agudat Yisra'el; he will have to revise economic policy; and he will have to navigate between several figures who want senior posts, including Ari'el Sharon and others.

[Begin videotape] [Levi] The president will charge Minister Shamir with forming the government. We are all sure today that this partnership will continue. We have taken a large step forward.

[Mish'al] Can you tell us whether the Likud has given anything new to Agudat Yisra'el?

[Levi] It is interesting that you ask what the Likud gave Agudat Yisra'el. This government has basic policy lines, and it will observe them, just as it will observe the coalition agreement it signed.

[Mish'al] Have you, for example, committed yourselves to dates for enacting the religious laws?

[Levi] There is an agreement between us to implement the agreement we signed, on dates to be decided between us. There are no new demands, and you will be surprised to hear that Agudat Yisra'el made no new demands. It only demanded observing the coalition agreement. And a coalition agreement is not signed so as not to be implemented, or to be left until the end of the government's term. I would like to see when I am asked about Agudat Yisra'el, that it has shown sincerity and a readiness to continue in this partnership. It created no special difficulties. This requires us to make an effort to stand by what we agreed upon and signed.

[Mish'al] You are delaying your call to the Alignment to join a national unity government. Why?

[Shamir] I am not delaying. I will do that, as I promised, after the president charges me with the task of forming a government.

[Mish'al] Are you going to or do you intend to change the persons holding Cabinet portfolios?

[Shamir] Not at this moment. If the Alignment rejects our request, the government will be set up along the existing lines. There will be no changes in cabinet positions.

[Mish'al] You said at this moment.

[Shamir] This is understood; that is, after it is set up.

[Mish'al] But are you planning changes in a few months?

[Shamir] At this moment, I am not planning changes. However, it is definitely possible that changes will be made in the future.

[Mish'al] Can you assess whether the government you head will be able to stay in power until the next elections, in view of the political difficulties — not only the coalition difficulties? After all, it will be a coalition with a narrow majority.

[Shamir] It will be a coalition in the framework of the previous coalition. I very much hope that it will be able to stay in power until the date set by law. In any case, we will do our utmost so that it exists and functions. If it becomes necessary to declare early elections, we will do so, and we will go to the voters.

[Mish'al] Are you considering such a possibility?

[Shamir] At the moment, I am not considering that possibility. But if that situation is created, then of course the elections will be held early. [end videotape]

Cabinet Secretary Comments

TA121436 Jerusalem Government Press Office
in English 11 Sep 83

[Press conference by Cabinet Secretary Dan Meridor at the end of the Cabinet session on 11 September, in Jerusalem]

[Text] Question: Will Israel act against the terrorists beyond the Al-Awwali River line?

Answer: I can't give more details. Our war with the terrorists did not begin yesterday and will not end tomorrow. The IDF is deployed up to the Al-Awwali River and not beyond it.

Question: What is the Cabinet's position in the debate between Communications Minister Mordekhay Tzipori and former Chief of Staff Rafa'el Eytan regarding the limits within which the IDF was sent to fight the terrorists in Lebanon? The chief of staff said that the Cabinet never told the army that the war aim was only up to 40 km, and today, as we know, Mr Tzipori attacked him in the Cabinet meeting citing protocols of Cabinet meetings. Could you clarify up to where the IDF was told to fight?

Answer: All the Cabinet statements were reported at the time by the prime minister and by Cabinet and other authorized spokesmen regarding the aims of the Peace for Galilee operation as the Cabinet had set them, and the prime minister reported to the Knesset on 8 June specifying the scope of the operation, and I think that these statements were sufficient.

Question: Did the Cabinet send any warning to the Druze regarding the involvement of the terrorists in the war with the Christians?

Answer: In today's Cabinet meeting the issue of the fighting in Lebanon, including the participation of the terrorists, was reviewed. Today's Cabinet communique includes an appeal not to cooperate with the terrorists, who for years have inflicted destruction on Lebanon. We are also in contact with various elements in Lebanon.

Question: What will Israel's response be if the terrorists return to the area north of the Al-Awwali?

Answer: This is another question I cannot answer here. I've made things as clear as I can.

Question: Does Israel not intend to make an effort to stop the massacres in Lebanon? Answer: I think that the Israeli Government has done much during the weeks and months we were there. I wish especially to note the efforts made toward the end of our stay in the Ash-Shuf area, efforts in which we tried to bring about calm. I don't think there is any element in Lebanon or outside it which has done as much, certainly not more than we have, to prevent such acts. We appealed to them today as well to avoid massacres. We've also helped in such efforts in recent days. I can't give details.

Question: Do you mean that we have helped in the field?

Answer: We have helped.

Question: The impression is that the people being killed in the Ash-Shuf are the Christians. What is Israel's policy now toward the Christians?

Answer: The information we have about massacres, atrocities, do not apply to one side alone. I think that the reports, including those in the press, mentioned acts carried out in both Christian and Druze villages. I don't think our policy has changed in this matter.

Question: That is...

Answer: Our policy has been, as was expressed today, shock at such acts. We will do all we can to prevent such things, but note that I am saying "all we can."

Question: What is the present status of the Israeli-Lebanese agreement, and have we received assurances from the Lebanese capital that it is still valid?

Answer: I won't speak about what we have or have not received from Lebanon, but the agreement's status remains as it was. The agreement was signed by Israel and Lebanon after prolonged negotiations, with the signature of the U.S. The agreement was approved by the Government of Israel and by the Knesset. The Government of Lebanon has not denounced the agreement; the formal act of exchange of instruments of ratification remains to be done. Nothing has changed in this matter.

Question: When will the prime minister submit his resignation?

Answer: This subject was not discussed at all today in the Cabinet.

Question: You have called on the various forces in Lebanon not to let the PLO enter the (Ash-Shuf region). There are reports that the PLO is there now. What is your response?

Answer: I think that it is obvious now, not only to the Lebanese but to all people who can see and can learn something from the history of Lebanon, that the terrorist organizations have brought destruction and disaster to Lebanon for years. We have called today upon all Lebanese forces currently fighting in Lebanon not to cooperate with the PLO, not to let them in again, and not only because it is against our basic interest and endangers us, but also because it is very dangerous, as was proved to Lebanon itself. What exactly we shall do I cannot say.

Question: Do you rule out military action on the part of Israel in the event that those who are cooperating with the PLO continue to do so?

Answer: I prefer not to comment on military operations, whether they will or will not take place.

Question: Are you saying that Israel's military capability is limited to the Al-Awwali River and not beyond it?

Answer: If we are speaking about our capability I think you know the answer. If you are talking about decisionmaking — that's a different issue and I can't comment on it.

Question: Has Israel set any red lines regarding how far it will allow the Syrians and the PLO to go?

Answer: We did not use this term "red line" but I believe we also made our intentions quite clear in today's Cabinet communique, and I won't go into further details.

Question: Has the Multinational Force asked Israel to help in the present situation?

Answer: I don't know of any recent request to do something that was passed on to us by the four countries participating in the Multinational Force.

Question: Can you confirm reports of IDF patrols north of the Al-Awwali River?

Answer: Whether the IDF spokesman confirmed them, I don't know. I can't give you details about our operations. What I said is that our position is just the same, we are stationed along the Al-Awwali River and south of the Al-Awwali River. Whether we will take any action, here or there, is a different question. Our position is along the Al-Awwali River, not north of it.

Question: Hasn't Israel actually given up two of the three declared aims at the outbreak of the war: To rid Lebanon of all foreign forces and to bring in a government that would make peace with Israel, or something close to it?

Answer: Let me correct your assumption. It is not true that we set ourselves these aims when we launched this operation. When we launched it we spoke of one thing and this was to free the northern population of Israel from the fear of Katyushas and the danger of death, and we have had quiet there for many months. Subsequently it became — and has remained — the position of Israel, Lebanon and the United States, and I believe of many other countries, that all foreign forces should leave Lebanon, and that Lebanon should be able to put itself together again and reestablish its sovereignty over all its territory. This remains our goal and we haven't changed it.

Question: Would you say that a PLO return to Beirut would be a threat to the Galilee?

Answer: I don't want to describe contingencies like this. I believe it is in the Lebanese interest not to let the PLO conquer their capital once again and cause the destruction and disaster that it has caused in the past in Beirut.

Question: Three years ago when the Syrians were besieging Zahlah, Prime Minister Begin said that unlike the rest of the world, Israel would not abandon the Christians. Where does this historic responsibility stand now?

Answer: After all that has happened in the last year and three months, I think that this question has already been answered by

reality. Did anybody help the Christians besides Israel? What else can be asked of Israel?

Question: Doesn't Israel share responsibility for the life of Christian civilians in the Ash-Shuf Mountains?

Answer: I wouldn't put it in terms of responsibility. I can only say that we have done and we are doing whatever we can, and I think that it's not any less the duty of any other force in the area to see to it that this does not happen again. But it is first and foremost a Lebanese responsibility, and I hope they will be able to take care of these matters and stop the massacres.

Question: What is the state of Mr Begin's health?

Answer: He called the office and said, I would like to stay home today and asked the deputy prime minister to preside over today's Cabinet meeting.

Question: Is there any indication that he is seriously ill?

Answer: No.

Question: Why did the government feel constrained to repeat its pledge to guard the security of the northern settlements? Is there a direct threat to the settlements now?

Answer: I think we've stated our basic goal and our basic interest once again, namely the security of our northern border. I think that we have accomplished this with this operation. Since then we have had quiet and peace in the Galilee and we want to maintain this achievement and not let it fall back into the situation of a year and half ago. This is, was, and will be our main goal. We had other hopes as well and I hope they will come true: Peace with Lebanon, withdrawal of all foreign forces, but our immediate goal is what I have just stated and this is still our immediate goal.

Question: What are the Israeli military forces or the government doing to enable the Red Cross or other humanitarian organizations to move convoys to the stricken areas in the Ash-Shuf Mountains?

Answer: I don't know all the facts but as far as I know we have been cooperating with the Red Cross as I have read, though it wasn't reported in the Cabinet, that we helped with the convoy sent to Dayr al-Qamar. What happened there I don't know, but we are of course helping and ready to help any organization.

Question: Does the Israeli Army have the power to help those convoys get through?

Answer: I believe there are many armies in the world that have that power.

Question: What are the Israeli conditions for total withdrawal from Lebanon?

Answer: They remain the same as they were before; nothing has changed. We said that we have the agreement with Lebanon, and we stand by this agreement, which means that in the context

of withdrawal of all foreign forces Israel will leave Lebanon provided that necessary security arrangements which we have agreed upon are implemented in the southern part of Lebanon north of the Israeli border.

Question: So withdrawal of all foreign forces remains a condition?

Answer: It is the understanding of all three countries, Lebanon, Israel and the United States, that this is the assumption under which the agreement was signed.

Question: Israel has been a long-time ally of the Phalangists who are now being wiped out. Are they no longer our friends?

Answer: No, I don't believe that has basically changed, and there are certain matters, which I cannot discuss publicly of course, but there have been contacts between Israel and the Lebanese forces and there still are contacts. But as you know there is a limit to the price that Israel was and is ready to pay, and within those limits we are doing whatever we can to bring about a peaceful Lebanon, and we do not mean to abandon anybody.

Question: Are you being prevented from helping the Christians by pressure exerted upon the government by the Israeli Druze?

Answer: I don't think any pressure was needed or is being exerted. It was the decision of the government to withdraw and redeploy along the Al-Awwali River, and we knew the consequences, or at least we could think of possible consequences. And we have limited ourselves to the Al-Awwali River because our main goal is to protect the northern part of Israel and we believe that for this aim we are ready to use our force and army and this is what we are doing.

Question: Has the government rejected the appeal by Israel Druze to (allow them to) go to Lebanon to help their fellow believers?

Answer: It was not presented to the Cabinet today. I don't even know if it was indeed submitted to the defense minister. Of course, we will not allow a thing like this, but it was not (discussed) in the Cabinet. I don't know if it has been submitted to the government at any level.

Burg on New Cabinet

TAI21732 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1705 GMT 12 Sep 83

["Interior Ministry Spokesman's Announcement" — ITIM headline]

[Text] Jerusalem, 12 Sep (ITIM) — Interior Minister Dr Yosef Burg said today that the establishment of a new government at once is a supreme interest of Israeli society because the country needs stability, and the economy requires firm leadership. Minister Burg, who toured the "Samaria" regional council today, explained that the announcement of the prime minister's resignation should not be exploited, and the new cabinet should be set up on the basis of the guidelines and existing agreements signed

by all components of the present coalition. The new government must be a government of continuity which will handle economic and foreign affairs firmly and courageously and will not hesitate to employ measures that sting the people and the economy. Dr Burg explained that the autonomy agreement prevented undesirable solutions, and that Judea and Samaria should be settled in the shortest period of time and with the maximum number of Jews. Such a settlement drive will prevent any possible physical partitioning of Eretz Yisra'el and is in harmony with the Camp David accords.

The interior minister strongly condemned the media and the Western countries which have charged Israel with responsibility for the massacres that are being perpetrated in Lebanon and condemned Israel for slaughter and murder carried out by Lebanese citizens.

Begin Suffering From Flu, 'Feels Very Weak'

TAI21257 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1239 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] Prime Minister Menahem Begin has a cold and feels very weak and that is why he has been absent from his office in the last few days. This was stated to our correspondent in the north Menahem Horowitz by the director general of the prime minister's office, Matityahu Shmuelevitz.

[Begin recording][Shmuelevitz] He simply has a cold and he feels very weak because of the flu and that is why he did not go to the office today and yesterday. I assume that he will go to the office tomorrow.

[Horowitz] Is he receiving reports at home?

[Shmuelevitz] Yes, certainly.

[Horowitz] Have you met him in the last 2 days?

[Shmuelevitz] No, I did not go to the office today, and yesterday I took part in the cabinet session and immediately afterward had to go back to Tel Aviv.

[Horowitz] Is it known when the prime minister will be going to submit his resignation?

[Shmuelevitz] I assume that this will take place in the next few days. [end recording]

Arens, Sharon Confrontation Said 'Intensifying'

TAI21737 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] The confrontation between Ministers Sharon and Arens is intensifying. Today, Sharon charged that the personnel in Arens' office are behind the unbridled attacks on him in the media. Arens responded that he was not behind that campaign. Our military correspondent Shmuel Tal reports:

[Begin recording] Defense Minister Moshe Arens telephoned Minister Ari'el Sharon at about 1700 today and invited him to

dinner. Sharon turned down the invitation. He told Arens: I have read in the newspapers everything that you are saying about me, including the remarks attributed to you in one of the evening papers that quoted you as saying, "I do not want to deal with that man at all." Sharon told Arens that he had not heard Arens deny the report. Reacting, Arens said that he was not behind this campaign. But Sharon rejected the explanation, saying: The personnel in your office are behind the unbridled attacks on me. You made serious errors in the Ash-Shuf and in Beirut, Sharon told Arens, and you are trying to evade responsibility and pin the blame for your own mistakes on me. Sharon added that therefore, to his regret, he could not accept the dinner invitation because, he said, Arens' methods are unacceptable to him. [end recording]

IDF Moving 'Freely' in Areas Beyond Al-Awwali

TA131055 Tel Aviv Ma'ariv in Hebrew 13 Sep 83
pp 1, 15

[Report by military correspondent Yosef Walter]

[Text] The IDF soldiers yesterday took hold of the westernmost outposts along its new deployment line by the Al-Awwali River. This in fact completes the process of taking control of all the outposts along that line.

Fighters who returned from a tour of the area north of the Al-Awwali yesterday reported that they move freely in areas controlled by the Druze and the Christians. "The Christians received us very warmly, expressing the hope that we were coming to their aid. The Druze do not like us so much, but then they did not cause any problems either," one of the soldiers said.

The fighters emphasized that the new line instills an air of security in the soldiers. Movement is more secure and is carried out by and large in an area inhabited by Christians.

The routine security activity of the Golani soldiers along the line is compounded by the deployment of armored companies. The new line stretches from Sidon along the Jabal al-Baruk slopes, along which patrols — observations to guarantee that there is no trouble with respect to the work toward completing the fortifications and the construction of housing for the soldiers — as well as patrols deep inside the area north of the river are all carried out.

The in-depth patrols have over the past few days become a routine matter aimed at preventing terrorists from basing themselves in the area evacuated by the IDF. Military sources told Ma'ariv yesterday that, to the extent possible, the patrols will be irregular so as to prevent future problems. The sources emphasized that the IDF will not tolerate any terrorist activity along the new borderline. This activity is also a signal to the Syrians that crossing the new line and routine security activity creates no problem, and that the IDF will not hesitate to take action any time the balance is upset, or if there is any danger to the forces deployed along the river.

Christian Leaders Seek IDF Aid in Lebanon

TA122051 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew
1900 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] Christian leaders in Lebanon today again asked the IDF to take military steps to deter the terrorists and the Syrians. Among other things, they asked the Israeli Air Force to conduct warning flights over the Ash-Shuf Mountains.

Lubrani Denies Lebanese Druze Being Favored

TA130742 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT
13 Sep 83

[Text] Israel's chief negotiator on Lebanon, Uri Lubrani, denies reports that Defense Minister Moshe Arens favors a better Israeli relationship with Lebanese Druze at the expense of the Christians. The Israeli official was talking to reporter David Essing:

[Begin recording] [Lubrani] I can say that there has been no change in any priorities whatsoever, and that Prof Arens has never said what was attributed to him in this respect. The Christian community has always been the mainstay of our friends in Lebanon and will continue to be, and we would like to keep up such a relationship with all other communities in Lebanon. And it is to us tantamount to a tragedy to see how the Christians and Druze communities are fighting each other.

[Essing] Yet at the same time the Druze are very strongly backed by the PLO and the Syrians. How would you describe Israel's attitude to the Druze in Lebanon today?

[Lubrani] We take a very grave and ominous view about it, and all those who associate with the PLO and other terrorist groups should know that they do so at the risk of opening themselves to Israeli wrath.

[Essing] How big is the role of the PLO alongside the Syrians?

[Lubrani] It is not a very considerable one; nevertheless, they are there.

[Essing] And what is Israel actually trying to do in Lebanon today, Mr Lubrani?

[Lubrani] To try and counsel moderation and negotiations instead of mutual killing and massacres. [end recording]

Confirmation Given of Terrorists in Druze Ranks

TA121214 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT
12 Sep 83

[Text] The director general of the prime minister's office, Matityahu Shmuelewitz, has said that Israel has confirmed information that Palestinian terrorists can be found among the ranks of the Druze. He said Israel will not have terrorists in Lebanon

so that the Druze sect would serve as the channel through which they would return to that country. He said that Israeli Druze have an important role to play and they can influence their Lebanese brothers not to lend a hand to the terrorists.

Matityahu Shmuelevitz was speaking to our correspondent Yo'el Dar in the course of a tour of Julis in the western Galilee, while conferring with Shaykh Tarif as well as with a large group of Druze notables.

Areas on Terrorists

**TA131103 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1032 GMT
13 Sep 83**

[Text] Defense Minister Moshe Arens said today that Israel will act to make it difficult for the terrorists to enter those areas evacuated by the IDF in Lebanon. Moshe Arens noted that it is difficult to completely prevent the infiltration of terrorists into the Ash-Shuf Mountains; however, the IDF will continue to create a buffer between the Galilee population and hostile elements north of the Al-Awwali.

In a talk with our correspondent Menahem Horowitz, Arens said that Israelis are holding contacts with the Druze in Lebanon in an attempt to convince them not to cooperate with the terrorists and the Syrians.

And in reaction to remarks by Minister Ari'el Sharon last night, Moshe Arens said that one should not get angry or excited. It is possible that someone whose place was taken by somebody else thinks that he could have done things better. This is a human weakness, said Moshe Arens.

Druze Believed To Dominate Ash-Shuf Area

**TA121232 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT
12 Sep 83**

[Text] The Druze are controlling the entire Ash-Shuf area in Lebanon. Our Arab affairs correspondent Aharon Barne'a reports that the Phalangist forces have withdrawn from all their

strongholds in the region, except for the enclave at Dayr Al-Qamar, but the latter is also subject to the whims of Junblatt's men. Today there is fighting only in the Suq Al-Gharb area, but the parties are actually not trying to advance their troops in the field.

Our correspondent points out that there are at present some 1,300 terrorists from all the organizations in the area controlled by the Druze and that they have begun establishing the infrastructure for bases and command posts in the region.

In Israel, it is believed that the absolute Druze domination of the Ash-Shuf area has actually created a de facto partitioning of Lebanon and that the central government is unable and unwilling to tackle the problems it is facing. In fact, there is no real force capable of striking a balance between the Lebanese Army and the Druze and curbing the deterioration. Observers assess that the continued infiltration of terrorists into the Ash-Shuf area and the continued pressure on the southern part of that area might lead to a linkup [havira] between the terrorists and their allies in the southern neighborhoods of Beirut, thus wrecking Amin al-Jumayyil's government.

It is further assessed that the Syrians and the Druze do not intend to topple President Amin al-Jumayyil but merely force him to accept Damascus' dictates.

Aid Given to Refugees in Ash-Shuf Mountain Area

**TA130527 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT
13 Sep 83**

[Text] The Israeli Civil Administration in south Lebanon has begun an operation aiming at aiding the thousands of refugees fleeing from the Ash-Shuf Mountain area. Reporter Hayim Hecht says the operation is in coordination with local authorities and UN agencies.

A UN-funded shipment of blankets and provisions arrived yesterday at the port of Sidon. Five truckloads of fresh fruit will be sent today from Israel to south Lebanon.

REUTER Opens African Headquarters in Kenya
FL121653 Bridgetown CANA in English 1612 GMT
12 Sep 83

[Text] Nairobi, Sept 12, CANA-REUTER — REUTERS, the world news organisation, today began editing its African news at new regional headquarters in Nairobi.

REUTERS reporting bureaux in Africa are now transmitting their news direct to the agency's newly-created Africa desk in the Kenyan capital, where it is edited in English and French for media clients throughout the continent.

The bilingual Africa desk was set up as part of the decentralisation of REUTERS business and editorial operations world-wide.

Up to now, the agency's journalists based in London and Paris have been responsible for editing news from Africa in English and French.

Editor-in-chief Michael Reupke said of the decision to set up the Africa desk in Nairobi: "By editing African news closer to the scene of the action, we expect to bring new expertise and depth to our coverage of the continent."

When REUTERS Managing Director Glen Renfrew inaugurated the agency's new Africa region headquarters in Nairobi earlier this year, he emphasised the potential training role of the new Africa desk.

REUTERS saw the desk as providing further training opportunities for the growing number of African correspondents working with the agency and for journalists from other organisations associated with REUTERS, he said.

REUTERS was founded in 1851 and has subscribers to its media and economic services in more than 150 countries.

LIBYA

Al-Qadhafi Sends Letter to UN on Chad, Lebanon*LD122321 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 2000 GMT 12 Sep 83*

[Text] Tripoli, 12 Sept (JANA) — The brother leader of the revolution has sent a letter to the president of the Security Council. Here is the text:

It has become clear that two places, one in the Arab homeland and one in Africa, have become more explosive than at any time before — a matter that threatens the peace and security of the Arab homeland in the first instance, and the security of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Africa in the second. If we compare the conditions of the two countries — Chad and Lebanon — in the past and what is taking place in them today we find that their peace and security is threatened today more than at any time in the past. The situation in Lebanon was reasonable despite the civil war which raged there. Most of its areas were more secure because the struggle in Lebanon was partial and factional, and a limited affair that made controlling it possible through factional understanding [as received]. But today, the situation in Lebanon has become so explosive as to render peace and security almost impossible in this Arab country. It is clear that the internationalization of the struggle and the entry of external parties under the name of peace-keeping forces and on the pretext of restoring peace and security has aggravated the situation.

These parties, which are represented in the French, American, and other forces that came in the name of peace, are the ones which are threatening peace and which have transformed the Lebanese struggle from one of factional and localized struggle into a struggle in which the multinational forces are playing the role of supporting one Lebanese faction against another for imperialist and crusader aims. As for Chad, the civil war is between Chadian groups which were fighting for power. This struggle did not, however, embrace all the Chadian territory — a matter that made peace and security relatively prevalent. Indeed, the Chadian parties reached a national reconciliation in Lagos in 1979. None of them opted out of it except the rebel Hissain Habre, the ruler of Ndjamina today. If we look at the situation in Chad, it is clear that it is liable to erupt at any moment. If this situation ever explodes, the peace and security of Africa in general, and of Chad and the Jamahiriya in particular, would be threatened. It is clear that U.S. intervention, which emerged under the pretext of achieving security in Chad, is responsible for the grave aggravation of conditions there because the American and French intervention has made the Chad issue an international one, a matter that might push other big powers to intervene.

American and French planes, warships, and weapons are the ones which are destroying Lebanese towns and contributing to the slaughter of its Muslim inhabitants. They are the ones which are taking part in strikes against Muslims, who destroy their homes in northern Chad. Intervention in this manner has made the war enter a new, crusader stage which, we believed, civilization and humanity had long ago passed.

This new crusader stage and the subjecting of Muslims to the U.S. and French war machine in Lebanon and Chad will make it inevitable that Muslims sooner or later will have to rise in support of their Muslim brothers in these two countries — a matter that will endanger the peace and security of the world. I am stating these facts and am asking if there is a world conscience that appreciates their dimensions. I am also asking about the role of the Security Council and the UN General Assembly and their watchful concern for safeguarding peace and security in the world and the principles for which the UN organization and the UN Security Council were established.

World conscience, the Security Council, and the UN General Assembly are all required to work for the withdrawal of American and French forces from Chad and Lebanon — a matter that we consider necessary for the struggle to return to its local and domestic level and thus enable the warring parties in these two countries to attain a dialogue, reconciliation, and ultimately, security and stability.

At the time when we repeat Libya's readiness to participate, along with the international community, in all that can safeguard world peace, I would like to draw the attention of the international community to the explosive situation in Lebanon and Chad and to the fact that history will prove the truth of the dangers to which we have drawn attention in this letter.

The world community will find that the French and American forces, which have come under the banner of security and peace, are the ones which are using steel and fire in annihilating the inhabitants of Lebanon and Chad, and, consequently, they are the ones which are threatening peace and are directly contributing to igniting the fire of a war the extent of which mankind has not known before.

Government Will Resist Aggression Against Syria*LD121338 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 12 Sep 83*

[Text] The Popular Bureau for Foreign Liaison in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya today issued the following statement:

The Libyan Arab people have been following the American imperialist crusade's threats against Syria. Syria's exposure to such threats is the price it pays for its defense of the pan-Arab cause of the Arab nation. Syria today represents the dignity of this nation. The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya wants to make it clear that any aggression against Syria is an aggression against the Libyan Arab people which it will resist with complete forcefulness. Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya calls on the Arab countries to shoulder their responsibilities and to put a halt to these unjustified threats which stem from a crusade spirit moved by the power of madness.

Reportage on Visit by Lebanon's Walid Junblatt**Received by Jabir***LD121709 Tripoli JANA in English 1445 GMT 12 Sep 83*

[Text] Tripoli, Dhulhijah 5, Sept 12, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The commander in chief of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces, Brig. Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, today at noon received the head of the Lebanese Progressive Party, Mr Walid Junblatt.

Addresses General People's Congress*LD122152 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1730 GMT 12 Sep 83*

[Text] Tripoli, 12 Sep (JANA) — Brother Walid Junblatt, leader of the Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party, spoke at 1800 this evening before the General People's Congress which is meeting in Al-Kufrah in an extraordinary session to discuss the details of the great canal project. Walid Junblatt discussed the current situation in Lebanon in light of the American-French-British intervention.

Brother Walid Junblatt praised the great canal project and described it as one of the most important and prominent projects being undertaken in the Arab world and the world in general. Brother Junblatt said this project fortifies the Al-Fatih Revolution socially and economically and makes it independent from Western colonialism in various fields. He pointed out that we in the Arab world have so far not been able, regrettably, to control our resources in order to get rid of Western monopolies.

Brother Junblatt confirmed that when Libya began the construction of this great project, our hopes rose and our confidence increased that Libya would lead those countries which strengthen the Arab homeland and the Islamic world and help it catch up with the East and the West as a strong and equal entity. He said the next important step is to open up Arab and Islamic borders, pointing out that the present borders are colonial and artificial. They were imposed by the West in order to keep the Arab homeland and the Islamic world weak and divided and in order to enable Western colonialism to penetrate so that they could achieve their plans and objectives. They wished to control our resources and exploit them, and make us — no more, no less — a consuming market for its industries and products. Brother Junblatt added the next step should be the achievement of Arab unity. He said that despite the difficulty in achieving this objective at present it remains our basic target, without which the Arab homeland and the Islamic world will not emerge from this terrible disorder.

Brother Junblatt spoke about the current situation in Lebanon and said what is happening in Lebanon today is an old plan which goes back to the 19th century, if not before, and to the West's belief that Lebanon is a suitable crossing for domination and transformation into a colonialist base. The West made a particular sect in Lebanon a distinguished one and gave it cultural, economic, and military concessions while ignoring the remaining Islamic sects — the Sunni, the Druze, the Shi'ites — or making them second rate or third rate sects. Then came the Jewish

settlement plan and they turned occupied western Palestine into a first military base. They saw Lebanon as a political base.

Brother Walid Junblatt stressed that the existing obvious alliance between the Lebanese Phalangists and the Zionist enemy aims at splitting the Arab region.

The leader of the Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party spoke about the heroic opposition of the progressive patriotic forces to the armies of the Phalangists and the Zionist forces. He paid tribute to the brave stand of the Libyan Arab people on the side of the Muslims and the Lebanese patriotic forces, and also praised their support for heroic opposition to the foreign, Zionist, and Phalangist forces. He also paid tribute to support from Syria and from the honest nationalist Arab forces. He said that the Druze and the other patriotic forces in Lebanon form the head of the (?Islamic) bayonet striking at this racist, factionist, and Phalangist plan. They are setting the mountain of Lebanon on fire over the heads of the Phalangists and the enemies of Lebanon.

The leader of the Socialist Progressive Party said that the Socialist and Progressive Party in Lebanon and the other Lebanese patriotic organizations declare today that there can be no settlement in Lebanon except on the basis of cementing the Arab democratic line and on the basis of improving the standards of Muslims in Lebanon so they can become first class citizens and participate in Lebanon's basic decisions. He said we are not waging a sectarian war against the Christians of Lebanon at all, but we do not accept the tyranny of the Phalangists — these butchers from the Al-Jumayyil family and their supporters who killed thousands from Tall Za'tar to Dakuni and Sabra and Shatila — who cooperated with the Zionist enemy and agreed to become a direct bridge for the West to the Arab homeland.

These butchers plotted against the Arab homeland and they constitute a direct danger to the unity of the Arab homeland and the Islamic world. Therefore, the valuable and great plans put forward by the leadership of the Al-Fatih revolution increase our hope for the future. We greatly appreciate the support of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the patriotic forces and to all honest forces in the world.

In conclusion, he said: We know very well and we realize very well that, regardless of the increase in the number of plots and in the number of fleets at our shores, the honest patriotic people will remain able to foil these plots and to raise the prestige of the Arab homeland and the Islamic world.

Surprised at 'Arab Silence'*LD122205 Tripoli JANA in English 1922 GMT 12 Sep 83*

[Text] Tripoli, Dhulhijah 5, Sept 12, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The leader of the Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party Mr Walid Junblatt said the Lebanese patriotic forces are waging a decisive battle to affirm the country's Arab character and to reach an honourable outcome for all patriots.

In an interview with the JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY's correspondent, Mr Junblatt said any solution must affirm Leba-

non's independence, sovereignty and Arab character. He said the Lebanese patriotic forces are gaining further victories against the fascist Phalangist forces which depend on foreign fleets and colonialist forces.

Mr. Junblatt expressed surprise at the total Arab silence vis-a-vis the crusade being launched by the fascist Phalangist authorities, with support from U.S. and French forces against Lebanese patriotic forces and Muslims. He called for a resolute Arab stand, supporting the Lebanese Islamic patriotic forces in confronting the new crusade in Lebanon that is threatening the Arab nation and Arab existence.

Mr. Junblatt lauded the Libyan Arab people's total and continuous support for Lebanese Islamic and patriotic forces and sisterly Syria. He said this support will help realise victory against the Arab nation's enemies.

Saudi Chief of Staff Ends Visit to Tripoli

LD121702 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] Tripoli, 12 Sep (JANA) — General Muhammad Salih al-Hammad, chief of the General Staff of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, left Tripoli at noon today after a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. Major al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi, assistant chief of the General Staff of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces, saw off the Saudi guest and the accompanying delegation at Tripoli International Airport. Officers of the Libyan Armed Forces and the Saudi ambassador to the Jamahiriya also took part in the farewell.

Chief of Staff Concludes Visit to DPRK

LD121231 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 0115 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Brigadier Mustafa al-Kharrubi, chief of General Staff of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces, ended a visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea yesterday, during which he and the accompanying delegation participated in the celebrations of the fraternal Korean people of the 35th anniversary of Korea's liberation from the fascist and imperialist forces.

Al-Qadhdhafi Explains Great River Project

LD130347 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Excerpts] The brother leader of the revolution has attended the work of the emergency session of the General People's Congress, which opened this morning in the town of Al-Kufrah to debate the great man-made river. The leader during this session talked about this improvement project. He explained to the General People's Congress the basic broad outlines of this huge project.

He explained that this project had been our dream for a long time; even before the outbreak of the revolution this dream existed. One day it will be possible to realize the miracle of carrying away water that lies under the sands of the desert, which are not fit for agriculture, to other lands in Libya where life and

progress could be created. After all these years the dream is near to reality. The basis for this dream are the southern regions of the Jamahiriya, especially this region we are in from which the course of this river will spring forth.

There is no other economical solution than to transport water from under the sands to other areas suitable for agriculture. This will benefit the whole of the Jamahiriya: north, south, east and west. He said: If we want to put a final cost to this project, then such work will be very costly. A poor country cannot carry it out. We believe that we are now in a position to enable us, if we are determined and if we push ourselves, to carry out this work, which is considered a (?Herculean) task.

He said that even if the soil had been suitable for agriculture in these regions it would not be economical to establish huge projects in these regions and transport their output to [word indistinct] regions, because this would cost a great deal. If wheat or flour were shipped from Europe, or even from America or Asia to Libya, this would be cheaper than transporting them from Al-Kufrah or Murzuq by vehicle to the north of Libya.

The brother leader said that this river, God willing, would be built in two stages. The first from Tazirbu in the south to As-Sarir to Ajdabiya and from Ajdabiya to the south of Banghazi and from the central region up to Sidra. These pipes of the first stage will be about 2,000 km long. The implementation of this phase will take about 6 years. The second phase, if we are able to finish the first phase with determination and with success will begin from Ajdabiya to Tobruk and from Sidra to Tripoli and from Jabal al-Hasawinah to Tripoli. The overall length of this river will be about 4,000 km. Subsequently an irrigation network is to be built in various parts of the Jamahiriya, resembling a communication network or a power network [words indistinct].

The execution of the first and second phases, that is, the building the 4,000 km of pipelines and the full irrigation network in the Jamahiriya is expected to take 10 years. In the first phase 3 million cubic meters of water will be carried by these pipes to Banghazi and the central region. After the whole network is completed 5 million cubic meters of water will be carried by these pipelines. The cost of this project in its various phases is estimated at thousands of millions and not at hundreds of millions like current projects. According to assessments of the commission of engineering experts, it would be possible to irrigate 185,000 hectares during the winter and spring seasons and to irrigate 100,000 hectares during the summer. The commission says that these figures are fantastic and need to be further discussed. Also 2 million head of sheep could be fed on the areas irrigated by this water, or one quarter of a million of head of cattle. The commission says that the quantity of grain that could be produced annually would be around 750,000 tons, while now we are consuming around 600,000 tons. We could produce 750,000 tons; that is more than Libya's wheat output. According to the report 730,000 farms could be established with about five irrigated hectares each.

People's Congress Discusses Project*LD130237 Tripoli JANA in English 1423 GMT 12 Sep 83*

[Text] Al-Kufrah, Dhulhijah 5, sept 12, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The General People's Congress started its emergency session in Al-Kufrah this morning in response to the call of the leader of the revolution to debate the details of the great canal project. The secretary of the General People's Congress opened the session by speaking about this huge project and its high future returns.

The secretary of the General People's Congress pointed out that this emergency session is geared to discuss all the details of the great canal which will carry water from As-Sarim, Tazirbu and Jabal al Hasawinah in the south to the north.

He said after the emergency session, the participants will go to their (?basic) people's congresses which will be called for an emergency session this week in order to brief the masses which possess the final decision making. He added that after the basic people's congresses debated the project and took resolutions concerning it, the General People's Congress will be called again for an emergency session before the end of this month to formulate the resolutions of the masses in their basic congresses.

The secretary greeted the incentive of the free unionist officers who volunteered to give two months' salaries towards this project. He went on that when this project is (?endorsed) by the masses, we will (?finance) it from our salaries even if we have to live with austerity measures one year or even four years for the sake of a bright future for our children over this free bastion.

The participants recited Al-Fatih a verse from the holy Koran in memory of the late Bashir Jawdal [spelling of name as received].

After listening to an explanation and basic guidelines of the giant canal project made by the revolution's leader, the secretary of the General People's Congress adjourned the morning session at noon. The congress will hold its second session today to listen to further clarifications from the experts and technicians who prepared the studies for this [word indistinct] project.

MAURITANIA**Saharan Minister Salek Arrives With Message***AB091652 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 1430 GMT 9 Sep 83*

[Text] Mohamed Ould Salek [minister of information] arrived this morning in Nouakchott to deliver a message from Mohamed Abdel Aziz, SDAR president and secretary general of the Polisario Front, to Lieutenant Colonel Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala, chairman of the Military Council for National Salvation [CMSN] and head of state. In a statement to our colleague Mohamed Ould Hadi, the Western Saharan envoy stated that the message he brought concerned bilateral relations and an exchange of views between our two countries on problems of our subregion.

To a question on the reasons preventing the implementation of the 19th OAU summit resolution concerning the Western Saharan conflict, Mohamed Ould Salek replied that this resolution, which Mauritania played a very important role in preparing, constitutes a sure basis for the resolution of the Saharan conflict but its implementation has not yet been possible due to the fact that the second party to this conflict, Morocco, still refuses direct negotiations with the Polisario Front, the only means of solving this problem.

Concerning the SDAR's position on the current arrangements to build the Greater Maghreb, the Saharan information minister stressed that building the Maghreb, like Arab and African unity, is a goal of the SDAR. However, Mohamed Ould Salek added that the Maghreb cannot be realised so long as there is a people of the region whose right to self-determination and independence is not recognized. In any case, he stated, the Arab Maghreb, as Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid said recently, cannot be achieved at the expense of the Saharan people. It must be noted that the Saharan envoy was received on arrival by Mohamed Abdelrahmane Segots, the permanent undersecretary to the CMSN chairman and head of state.

MOROCCO**King Hassan Receives Vice President Bush***LD121732 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 12 Sep 83*

[Text] At the royal palace this morning, His Majesty King Hassan II received U.S. Vice President George Bush. Details in the following report by radio correspondent Tayyib al-Alawi:

We greet you from the royal palace in Rabat. The time is 1200 and U.S. Vice President George Bush is about to receive an important welcome demonstrating the importance of the firm relations between Morocco and the United States and the special friendship between His Majesty King Hassan II and U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

At this moment U.S. Vice President George Bush has arrived. His Majesty King Hassan II is now receiving his honored guest and both men salute the flag to the sound of the national anthems of the two countries. [sound of national anthems and gun salute is heard] As you heard ladies and gentlemen, the gun salute welcomes the American guest, George Bush, who is paying an official visit to our country lasting 3 days.

Ladies and gentlemen, U.S. Vice President George Bush is now inspecting the guard of honor which includes units from the Royal Navy, the Air Force and the Royal Guard. [music is heard in the background] George Bush has now rejoined His Majesty King Hassan II. They will have talks in private. After the end of talks between His Majesty King Hassan II and U.S. Vice President George Bush, the monarch said farewell to his American guest. The meeting with George Bush was attended by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Sidi Muhammad.

Crown Prince Hosts Banquet

LD121748 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT
12 Sep 83

[Text] His Majesty King Hassan II gave a banquet at the hospitality palace in Rabat this afternoon in honor of U.S. Vice President George Bush. The banquet was hosted by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Sidi Muhammad, assisted by His Royal Highness Prince (Mawlay Abd al-Ilah). The banquet was also attended by members of the government, members of the delegation accompanying Mr Bush, and by other civilian and military personalities. Mrs Barbara Bush, wife of the U.S. vice president, today visited Marrakech. She toured the [name indistinct] club for the disabled and saw the social work at this club. She also toured the town of Marrakech. Mrs Bush was accompanied by the general secretary of the province, the first deputy governor, the mayor of Marrakech and deputies of the city council.

Royal Forces Beat Back Polisario Mercenaries

LD121437 Rabat MAP in English 1213 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] Rabat, Sept 12 (MAP) — The Moroccan Royal Armed Forces beat off last September 2, 3 and 9 several attacks perpetrated by the "Polisario" mercenaries against the Moroccan Saharan town of Smara, inflicting thus on the mercenaries heavy losses in men and equipment. The Royal Armed Forces destroyed a large number of vehicles of various types, within which more than 150 burnt corpses were found. Several other corpses were abandoned on the field, while more than 300 mercenaries were injured. The Royal Armed Forces on their part deplored 37 dead and 46 wounded.

SUDAN**AL-MAJALLAH on Abortive Coup Attempt**

PM121321 London Al-Majallah in Arabic 10-16 Sep 83 p 8

[From "Al-Majallah Correspondents' Dispatches"]

[Text] Informed sources in Khartoum have revealed to *Al-Majallah* some important details about the coup attempt which President Ja'far Numayri spoke about early this week. These sources say that the aim of the coup attempt was to overthrow the regime, that it was a military and leftist movement, and that it was due to be carried out 1 September 1983 after the departure from Sudan of the U.S. forces which took part in the Bright Star joint exercises with the Sudanese forces.

The sources add that the Sudanese authorities uncovered the attempt and managed to foil it just before it was scheduled to be carried out. The authorities, the sources say, arrested five senior officers with the rank of lieutenant colonel who were behind the attempt, in addition to other military personnel — estimated between 120 and 180 men — and some veteran politicians residing in Sudan. The same sources have told *Al-Majallah* that the putschists had expected some foreign support from an Arab state through Ethiopia.

According to well-informed observers, Sudanese-Ethiopian relations have deteriorated recently because the Ethiopian authorities allowed camps to be set up near the borders by elements hostile to the Sudanese regime, and because some of these elements tried to infiltrate southern Sudan. Numayri charged that Moscow, Iran, and a neighboring country were behind this attempt. He also said that some dissident politicians from southern Sudan and certain opposition leaders abroad — including Ahmad Zayn al-'Abidin — met recently in Moscow to draw up a plan to overthrow the Sudanese regime and place Sudan under Soviet hegemony.

Observers note that the discovery of this new attempt in Sudan coincided with Cairo's announcement of the arrest of the members of a secret armed communist organization on the charge of planning to overthrow the Egyptian regime and set up a dictatorship of the proletariat in Egypt. The total number of people arrested is 19. Egyptian officials say that this is the first time an armed communist organization has been caught in Egypt. One member of the organization has confessed that he was trained in the use of arms by a Palestinian organization in southern Lebanon and that he had links with the Iranian Mojahedin Khalq organization.

TUNISIA**Tunis Lists Participants in Talks With Sudanese**

LD121822 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT
12 Sep 83

[Excerpts] At 0900 this morning in the prime minister's office, Tunisian-Sudanese official talks continued with a private talk between Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali and Staff Major General 'Umar Muhammad at-Tayyib, first vice president of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan. After this talk, which lasted about half an hour, Mohamed Mzali and Staff Maj Gen 'Umar Muhammad at-Tayyib presided over an extending working session between the two delegations, which lasted for 45 minutes.

The Tunisian side included Foreign Minister Beji Caid es-Sebsi; Minister of National Economy Abdelaziz Lasram; Minister attached to the Prime Minister for Civil Service and Administrative El-Mezri Chekir; Minister of Information Abderrazak Kefi; Minister of National Education Mohamed Fredj Chedli; Secretary of State attached to the Minister of Foreign Affairs in charge of International Cooperation (Ahmed Ben Arfa); and Tunisian Ambassador to Khartoum. Abdelhamid Escheikh.

On the Sudanese side were: Minister of Industry Muhammad al-Bashir al-Waqi; Minister of Education and Guidance Dr 'Uthman Sa'id Ahmad; Minister of State in the Ministry of Cooperation, Commerce and Supply Salim Ahmad Ahmad; and the Sudanese Ambassador to Tunisia 'Abdallah Hassan Khadir.

At the end of the session, Staff Maj Gen 'Umar Muhammad at-Tayyib told TAP that the talks included the [word indistinct] implications of his visit to Tunisia, foremost among which are direct personal contacts between officials of the two countries, reviewing issues of mutual interest, and reviewing the features of Tunisian progress. The Sudanese vice president then expressed

his country's support for Tunisia's efforts, under the leadership of the supreme combatant President Habib Bourguiba, to close ranks in the Greater Arab Maghreb. He said these efforts will definitely lead to unity, which is the strategic aim for which all Arabs call.

Turkish-Tunisian Joint Communique Issued

TA121938 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1900 GMT
12 Sep 83

[Text] Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen has concluded his official contacts in Tunisia. The joint communique in connection with Turkmen's visit to Tunisia has been issued.

The Turkish-Tunisian communique states that the official talks were held in a warm, sincere, and brotherly atmosphere within the framework of the historic and traditional ties between the two countries. Expressing the satisfaction felt over the development of bilateral relations, the communique notes that a complete unity of views and understanding was reached regarding the issues discussed during the talks.

Expressing concern over the recent political developments in the Middle East and the policy pursued by Israel in the region, the communique condemns Israel's aggressive and expansionist attitude, and its illegal actions in Arab territories. The communique stresses that for the solution of the Middle East problem, Israel should withdraw from the occupied territories, and all the legal rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to establish their own state, should be recognized. Expressing concern over

Israel's occupationist attitude in Lebanon, the communique notes that the territorial integrity, national unity, sovereignty, and independence of Lebanon should be respected. The communique also expresses the wish for an end to the Iran-Iraq war.

The communique states that there exists a complete unity of views between the two countries on the further development of Turkish-Tunisian cooperation. The communique stresses the importance of developing bilateral relations in the fields of industry, science, technology, tourism, and air and maritime transportation in accordance with the decisions reached between the two countries earlier.

WESTERN SAHARA

95 Moroccan Soldiers Killed in Saharan Offensive

LD110948 Algiers Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT
11 Sep 83

[Text] Western Sahara — Ninety-five Moroccan soldiers, including one officer, were killed or injured during an offensive launched on Friday and yesterday by the Saharan fighters on the Smara Bu Craa front. This offensive against Smara Bu Craa is the third of this type mounted by the [word indistinct] Sahraoui.

ETHIOPIA

Al-Qadhdhafi Sends Anniversary Congratulations

EA121352 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic
1700 GMT 11 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Brother Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, has expressed his appreciation for the vanguard role the progressive Ethiopian revolution plays in supporting progressive Arab and African liberation movements and various other forces fighting for social justice, freedom, and development and to combat colonialism, imperialism, and neocolonialism. Brother Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi expressed his appreciation in a message of congratulations sent to Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, Provisional Military Administrative Council and COPWE chairman commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, on the occasion of the ninth anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution.

In his message Brother Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi expressed his appreciation for the Ethiopian revolution through which the Ethiopian people toppled the puppet and reactionary government which had exposed them as a tool of imperialism for a long time. He added that through the progressive revolution, led by the comrade chairman, the wishes of the people have been fulfilled. Brother al-Qadhdhafi expressed his satisfaction with the brotherly relations between the people and revolutions of the two countries and expressed his genuine confidence that the relations would be further strengthened in the interests of the people of Libya and Ethiopia for Africa and for progressive forces in the world.

CPSU's Rashidov Meets With COPWE's Legese

EA122330 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic
1700 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] Comrade Legese Asfaw, Provisional Military Administrative Council Standing Committee member, COPWE executive member and head of the COPWE organizational department, today held talks with the delegation led by Comrade Shafara Rashidovich Rashidov, alternate Politburo member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, Supreme Council Presidium member of the USSR, and first secretary of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan, in his office. They discussed the basis and growth of the Ethiopian revolution and bilateral relations.

Comrade Legese pointed out that the struggle of the broad masses of Ethiopia to topple the previous regime and the bitter struggle after the revolution was for the well-being and strengthening of the revolution, and stated that the support of the government, people, and Communist Party of the USSR, during the years of struggle, was very great. Comrade Legese pointed to the sacrifices made by the broad masses to demolish external aggressors and the internal reactionaries which threatened our revolution, and stated that the various victories gained by the revolution in the political, economic, and social fields were given high regard.

Comrade Rashidov stated that he was able to understand that the Ethiopian revolution had experienced complex and bitter problems and that the broad masses had a high regard for the revolution from the briefing he had been given. He said it was his belief that the broad masses would achieve even greater victories.

He pointed to the considerable nation-building by the masses under the leadership of the revolutionary government and COPWE, and stated that the steps taken to implement the Marxist-Leninist ideology and fulfill the question of organization were also great. Comrade Rashidov expressed his satisfaction with the efforts and steps taken to organize [word indistinct] and to establish a Marxist-Leninist party, and explained that this would hold a special place, not only in Ethiopia, but also in the Continent of Africa. He also stated that, apart from giving all the necessary aid to efforts for the establishment of a party, the CPSU would closely follow this up.

Present during the talks were Comrade Wubishet Dessie, Provisional Military Administrative Council Standing Committee member and COPWE Executive Committee member; Comrade Shimeles Mazengia, COPWE Central Committee member and COPWE Ideology Department head; Comrade Habtemariam Seyum, COPWE Foreign Affairs Department deputy head; Comrade Konstantin Fomichenko, Soviet ambassador to Socialist Ethiopia; and various heads of COPWE departments.

SOMALIA

Radio Halgan Reports DFSS Successes

EA122320 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia
1800 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] The fighters of the 9th General Aynanshe Division of the DFSS [Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia] opposition forces have killed 15 of Barre's forces, including the commander of the 201 (? Brigade), in a clash in Mudugh, central Somalia. In the incident, which occurred at the end of last week, the DFSS forces also caused extensive damage to the base of 8th Battalion of the Barre forces. Further reports from the Gen Aynanshe Division of the DFSS forces say that in attacks on bases of the Barre forces in Central Somalia, the forces also killed the commander of the 20th Battalion, Major Umar Yareh, and many other soldiers. During this attack the fighters also blew up one TM Fiat vehicle, one landrover, and a (? TM) vehicle in which five soldiers were killed and about 15 others wounded.

Further Details on DFSS Capture of Base

EA130213 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia
1800 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] More details have been received on the DFSS [Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia] fighters' attack on the town of (Ghora Joma) and the subsequent capture of the town and the regime's base there. Damage inflicted on the Barre forces on the (? technical) side is more than indicated in the earlier reports. Reports from the newly captured base in (Ghora Joma) say that the DFSS fighters captured three anti-aircraft weapons, type [word indistinct], two 120-mm mortars, two jeeps mounted with

106-mm field guns, two antitank RPG-7 guns, a TM Fiat vehicle and three other [name indistinct] vehicles, seven radio communication sets type [word indistinct], light weapons, ammunition, and a large quantity of rations.

The destroyed weapons include: four field guns, two 120-mm mortars, two anti-aircraft guns, one (?PG Fiat) vehicle, and 120 AKM machineguns. It is known that over 250 soldiers were killed and 300 others wounded during the 5 September attack.

BURUNDI

President Leaves on Trip to Algeria, Niger

EA121849 Bujumbura Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT
12 Sep 83

[Summary] President Bagaza left Bujumbura this morning for a friendly working visit to Algeria. At the end of his Algerian visit, President Bagaza will go on to Niger.

CHAD

French Forces Aided by U.S. Satellites

LD101921 Paris Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT
10 Sep 83

[Text] In Chad, the French forces are reportedly being aided by American satellites. This was revealed this evening in Ndjama by a reliable diplomatic source. According to this source, the French troops reportedly receive minute-by-minute information on Libyan military movement thanks to American satellites situated above the Sahara. This highly secret relay reportedly constitutes the closest military cooperation between French and Americans since the closure of NATO headquarters in Paris by General de Gaulle.

French Commander on Criticism of Passivity

LD112219 Paris International Service in French 2115 GMT
11 Sep 83

[Text] French troops have no intention of opposing the Chadian Armed Forces if the latter decide to launch an offensive against the Libyans. That is the main point of a press conference held today by General Poli, commander of the French forces in Chad. In this way the general gave an indirect reply to recent criticism by the Ndjama government, which accused the French troops of remaining passive. The FANT [Army of the North] is free in its actions, affirmed the general. He also pointed out that no one can forecast what the French reply will be if it is faced with aggression.

Jean-Paul Fleury, special correspondent of TF-1 [French television channel 1], was present at this press conference in Ndjama:

[Begin Fleury recording] General Poli proceeded to clarify the situation here today, 3 days after violent attacks by the Chadian press against the passivity, and I quote, of the French troops in Chad. No, said the commander in chief of the Manta forces, the French soldiers are not passive. Their present mission is one of dissuasion and of training the FANT, a mission which allows the soldiers of Hissein Habre to be freer in their movements because they know that their rearguard is safely secure. At the same time, General Poli denied any French pressure on the FANT designed to prevent it from carrying out operations. The Chadian troops, who are very good fighters, said the general, are free in their movements. It is not part of my mission in Chad to restrain them.

Last but not least, and probably one of the most important statements made by the French general: No one can forecast what the French riposte will be in the case of direct Libyan aggression. A small-scale attack could bring about a small-scale response. At the same time, however, it could just as well provoke a response on a much larger scale. This is a way, evidently, of setting the record straight and of making it clear that the French soldiers, no matter what others might say, are not in Chad to restrict themselves to the role of mere onlookers. [end recording]

GABON

Nonoil-Related Economic Development Reported

AB121335 Paris AFP in English 1312 GMT 12 Sep 83

[By Jean-Eudes Barbier]

[Text] Libreville, Sept. 12 (AFP)—Gabon's economic health still depends greatly on its oil resources in spite of efforts by the authorities to prepare for when the oil runs out in the next ten years or so. In 1980 oil accounted for 52 percent of Gabon's gross national product (GNP), 77 percent of its exports and two-thirds of all state revenue. By last year the proportion had, dropped, but only to 46.8 percent of GNP.

Annual production of 7.7 million tons is expected to be maintained until the end of the decade. Proven reserves stand at 60 million tons, and a reliable source here said that new discoveries during the past year had kept this figure constant. Nonetheless, in a few years Gabon will have to do without the manna which since independence in 1960 has ensured it a substantial growth rate (12 percent in 1982) and raised the one million population to second place in Africa behind Libya in terms of GNP per head, at more than 2,000 dollars.

Gabon does not lack assets to build new pillars of the economy. Its reserves of uranium and manganese alone can last 22 years and 50 years respectively, at present production rates. However the return from these minerals depends a great deal on the world market, and the national budget can not rely on a guaranteed income from them.

The government has therefore decided on maximum development of its potential in agriculture and wood, and to this end has been driving the trans-Gabonese railway through the forest east of Libreville to open up new zones for exploitation. The railway, at 1.25 billion dollars one of the most costly and spectacular projects ever mounted in Africa, has reached the small village of Booue, more than 300 kilometers (200 miles) from the capital.

The forest has always been an important component of the Gabonese economy, covering 57 million acres, or 85 percent of the country. In 1982 timber accounted for 7.6 percent of exports, ahead of manganese at 4.9 percent and uranium at four percent. Forestry and associated industries still provide only 3.1 percent of GNP, and this share is bound to increase considerably in the year to come.

Agriculture is definitely the poor relation of the national economy. Gabon imports more than half its food and cultivated land

covers only 0.5 percent of the country. Since 1980 the government has been making efforts to replace imports by local produce. National networks for distribution and sale of food previously consumed only by its producers are being set up.

This year the government also introduced tax relief measures, investment incentives and support for non-oil sectors considered to be of priority concern. Public investment is planned to go up 28 percent in the year, with farming and related industries the main beneficiaries.

With a healthy balance of payments surplus, a cutback in public spending and reduction of debt service payments, Gabon has theoretically all the means available to develop its economy beyond oil. But the future is still not certain.

ZAIRE

Statement Issued on Currency Devaluation

AB121520 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 1130 GMT 11 Sep 83

[Statement issued in Kinshasa on 10 September 1983 by MPR Executive Council spokesman, Zairian State Commissioner for Information, Culture, and Arts Citizen Kande Dzambulate following the Executive Council's meeting on 9 September 1983 on the devaluation of the zaire — recorded]

[Text] During its weekly meeting today, Friday, 9 September 1983, the Executive Council examined — as the most important item on the agenda — measures concerning the economic and financial recovery program to be confirmed shortly by the IMF leading to the signing of an agreement with the international body.

Undoubtedly, the most important of these measures is the abolition of the fixed value of the Zairian currency in comparison with the Special Drawing Rights [SDR] to which it has been attached since 1976. Monetarily, it is a major decision aimed at liberalizing the economy of our country. In fact, it will be recalled that in 1981, the Executive Council decided to implement an ambitious 2-year program of economic and financial reform with the help of the IMF. The aim of the program was to undertake a progressive and steady reform of the economic activity, reduce inflation, ameliorate the position of our external debt, and particularly infuse confidence into the economy of the country. The program was also aimed at establishing an average annual growth rate of the Gross National Product of 3 percent on one hand, and the establishment of a flexible method of adjusting the monetary system in conformity with the evolution of the economy on the other.

The IMF's financial assistance toward the realization of this program however, was interrupted because of unfavorable internal and external factors caused by the negative influence of the difficult international economic situation.

In view of this unfavorable evolution, the Executive Council, after a profound analysis of the economic situation prevailing in

the country, adopted a number of measures aimed at redressing public finance — thanks to the introduction of rigor into the administration; liberalization of prices in all sectors of the economy; and suppression of all activities capable of disturbing the smooth running of the small-scale exploitation of raw materials. As these measures began to yield encouraging results, it became necessary to liberalize the system of trade in order to unify the different exchange rates in operation in the country. In addition, the importation of goods without the use of foreign exchange was abolished.

On the other hand, the system of fixed values became incompatible with the policy of liberalization of the economy. That is why, after obtaining the permission of the founding chairman of the MPR and the president of the republic, the Executive Council decided to adopt a system of free exchange in which the rates of foreign currencies will henceforth be fixed by the banks.

In addition to disseminating instructions and circulars to established financial intermediaries, the Bank of Zaire will fix the first rates applicable to the exchange of the dollar fixed at 29.90 zaires. Thus, the present value of the zaire is reduced from 0.75 to 0.35 SDR.

The first publication of all the new rates will come out on Monday, 12 September 1983. The rates following will be determined by the banking procedure. The Bank of Zaire will be responsible for their publication.

It is worth noting that other accompanying measures were also taken, specifically in the field of salaries, financial administration, and prices that are still under control.

Finally, it is important to note that the loan agreement to be signed with the IMF will cover \$350 million for a period of 15 months. Thanks to this resource, Zaire will be able to meet its external engagements, especially financing for the procurement of essential commodities. Already, the Executive Council, through authorized banks, has allocated the sum of \$20 million in zaires for the use of economic operators in Zaire. The banks will give out equivalents to Zairian operators who enjoy Zairian protection. No list of beneficiaries has been established. This assistance will be distributed as follows: \$10 million will go to manufacturing industries for the purchase of raw materials; \$20 million for food items; \$5 million for pharmaceutical products; and the rest for other commodities. If after 1 month the full amount is not made use of, the Bank of Zaire will be forced to withdraw it upon the decision of the Executive Council.

The Central Executive Council requests the economic operators to conform strictly to all directives on the implementation of these measures in order to contribute efficiently to the economic recovery program launched by the MPR founding chairman and president of the republic in order to make it a success. It also counts on the contribution of all organs of the MPR as well local and foreign economic operators.

GHANA

PNDC Issues Warning to Public Officeholders

AB130745 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT
13 Sep 83

[Text] The PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] has warned that all those who show themselves unfit to hold office in its name will be removed. In a statement issued last night, it pointed out that representatives of government are expected to command the respect and confidence of the public, and any citizen who fails to measure up to the highest standards brings the values and ideals of the revolution into disrepute. In line with these objectives, the PNDC has terminated the appointment of Yaw Apowu, deputy regional secretary for Brong-Ahafo, and Francis Kumi, district secretary for Sunyani.

The statement explained that the immature approach of the two men to public office is reflected in their inability to accept instruction from higher authority, their refusal to cooperate and respect those with whom they have had to work with, and their irresponsible attitude to state property. According to the statement, Francis Kumi has been implicated in the diversion of commodities and has also admitted his involvement in another diversion case currently under investigation.

NIGERIA

TIMES Condemns USSR Action Against KAL Plane

AB121330 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT
12 Sep 83

[Press review]

[Excerpt] The shooting down of a South Korean airliner, Boeing 747 11 days ago by the Russians engages the attention of the *Daily Times*. The paper, like many Nigerian dailies that had condemned the Soviet action, says Moscow, with all the sophisticated equipment at her disposal, should have been able to identify the plane as a civilian aircraft. In condemning the Russian action, the *Times* calls on the International Civil Aviation Organization and the International Federation of Airline Pilots to discipline the Soviet Union in order to serve as a deterrent to the excesses of the superpowers.

Need To Resist Recognition of Israel Explained

AB091210 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT
9 Sep 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] When Nigeria and other African countries, under the auspices of the OAU, decided in 1973 to sever diplomatic relations with Israel as a mark of solidarity with the Arabs and Palestinians, they did so to meet the aspirations of their people. At the time, the decision was taken in response to a call by the Arab League following the annexation of Arab lands and the continued denial by Israel of Palestinian rights in the occupied

Golan Heights and the Gaza Strip as a result of the 1967 and 1973 Arab-Israeli wars. Since then, a lot of events have taken place, giving rise to the [words indistinct] for African countries to reconsider their decision and reestablish relations with Israel.

One of the arguments was that Egypt, which spearheaded the diplomatic break with Israel, has worked out an agreement with that country and has reestablished relations with Israel under the Camp David accord. Another is that if Egypt could reestablish relations and exchange cadres with Israel, African countries had no more justification to maintain the policy toward Israel.

In line with these arguments and perhaps with other reasons, Zaire was the first to deviate from this joint African policy and reestablished relations with Israel. Recently, Liberia became the second African country to reestablish links with Israel. The Liberian leader, Commander General [title as heard] Samuel Doe, even paid an official state visit to Israel and an Israeli ambassador has now been accredited to Monrovia. Each of these two countries has tried to give reasons to justify its action. Liberia in particular would want the world to believe that the continued diplomatic isolation of Israel by African countries is no longer useful nor desirable in resolving by peaceful means the Middle East problem.

However, one thing that has often been forgotten by those calling for the reestablishment of diplomatic links with Israel is that the OAU decision on the severance of diplomatic relations with Israel is not motivated by the Arab-Israeli conflict alone, but also because of Israel's collaboration with the apartheid regime in South Africa. Israel's relations with the racist regime run counter to the interests of the liberation movement in southern Africa and therefore the interest of black Africa. Israel is not only economically, militarily, and politically linked with South Africa, it is one of those ardent supporters of the apartheid policy in South Africa. It is also one of those countries encouraging the racist regime in its attempt to retain its brutal hold on Namibia. In fact, it is common knowledge that certain powers are using Israel as a surrogate to achieve their objectives in Namibia.

For this reason, it is important for those African countries that have not reestablished diplomatic relations with Israel to remain steadfast. It is only by so doing that the present attempts being made to link the independence of Namibia to the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola can be thwarted. After all, whatever advantage may accrue from the diplomatic recognition of Israel cannot be so great as to offset the subjugation of millions of South African blacks and the denial of independence to the freedom-loving people of Namibia under the leadership of SWAPO.

SENEGAL

LE SOLEIL Comments on Downing of KAL Airliner

AB090832 Dakar Le Soleil in French 5 Sep 83 p 1

[Alioune Drame editorial: "It Should Never Happen Again"]

[Text] "Aim at the target."

"Target in sights."

"Fire."

"Fired."

This is not a dialogue between Martians or other extraterrestrials that was recorded by the Japanese intelligence services, but a conversation between Soviet fighter pilots. The disbelief shown at first gradually became stupor and then horror when the unthinkable was revealed to be true: Soviet fighters using missiles shot down a South Korean civilian airliner carrying 269 passengers.

Nothing, absolutely nothing, could justify such a monstrous act. One easily understands the strong international indignation expressed throughout the world, which shamed the author of this abominable act and strongly condemned it. Two hundred and sixty-nine assassinations that can never be explained, 269 murders that can never be justified, 269 crimes that can never be kept a secret, today cry out for universal consciousness.

Consequently, it is imperative that the USSR explain to the world this action, which is of extreme concern and which must never be allowed to happen again. The deep emotion provoked by the tragedy of the Korean airliner has nothing to do, as far as we are concerned, with a strong sentiment of anti-Sovietism, which in any case we have never had. It is only because we believe that any author of such an act deserves the reaction the USSR got in this tragic matter. Just because this grave error gives credence to the bad propaganda spread by those who are passionately and blindly opposed to the Soviet Union does not mean that there should be no reaction to this horrible incident which happened over Sakhalin Island.

Nothing can be gained from trying to bury the incident. This abominable, barbaric act must be condemned with all the necessary vigor in the name of our morality and of our idea of human life, because it is undoubtedly at this level of principles that the problem lies. The world reacts promptly and with vigilance so that a horrible act is not repeated.

SIERRA LEONE

Foreign Minister Speaks at DPRK Banquet

SK130520 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0455 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 13 (KCNA) — Abdulai Osman Conteh, foreign minister of Sierra Leone, made a speech at a banquet arranged by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on September 12. He said that all the successes and achievements made by the Korean people are, no doubt, results of the leadership of respected Comrade Kim Il-sung, the great leader, and the Workers' Party of Korea.

We have come to Korea to see at first hand and learn from the successes gained by your orderly and progressive country, he noted, and continued: At many international conferences we have supported your call for the peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula. We hold that the Korean question should be solved by the Korean people themselves.

As for our bilateral relations, our cooperation with the DPRK made it possible for the people of Sierra Leone to make concrete success. Our government highly appreciates this and is grateful for it, I remark. My visit to your country today will be an occasion of directly seeing the successes of the Korean people and will be providing a basis of developing cooperation in the future between the DPRK and Sierra Leone. We are greatly inspired by the struggle the Korean people have waged, bridging over the difficulties and by their will and determination. Our relations developing with each passing day will enable Sierra Leone to strive toward substantial and concrete goal like the Korean people.

UPPER VOLTA

Sankara Issues Decree on Military Appointments

AB111400 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0730 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Decree issued by CNR Chairman Captain Thomas Sankara in Ouagadougou on 9 September 1983 — read by Second Lieutenant Daouda Traore]

[Text] Decree No 83-038 CNR-PRES on appointment to the National Armed Forces: The chairman of the National Council of the Revolution and head of state decrees: Article 1: Captain Hustin Theophile Barro, formerly of the Department of Research and Planning, is appointed the commander of the Command and [word indistinct] Regiment in the place of Captain Yong Simpo. Article 2: Lieutenant Yussuf Lamiral Ouedraogo has been appointed the central director of equipment, DCM, in the place of Captain Compaore. Article 3: This decree nullifies all previous arrangements. Article 4: The minister of national defense and veterans affairs is responsible for the execution of this decree which will be recorded and published in the official gazette of the republic.

Signed in Ouagadougou on 9 September 1983 by Captain Thomas Sankara

French Socialist Arrives on Visit 12 September

AB122100 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] Jacques Huntzinger, a member of the Executive Bureau and international secretary of the French Socialist Party, arrived in our capital this morning. He was received this evening by Chairman Thomas Sankara. We shall certainly give you more details on this interview in our subsequent casts. Meanwhile, let us listen to Mr Huntzinger as he gives the reasons for his visit:

[Begin recording] My visit follows a message from Chairman Thomas Sankara to Lionel Jospin, first secretary of the Socialist Party [passage indistinct] I expressed our gratitude to him and I told him that have welcomed with pleasure and great interest his wish for a meeting between the French Socialist Party the new Upper Voltan leaders. So this is our first meeting. We have a lot to tell each other in order to be able to know each other well. [passage indistinct] [end recording]

ANGOLA

ANGOP Accuses RSA of Using Chemical Weapons

AB092030 Dakar PANA in French 1830 GMT 9 Sep 83

[ANGOP commentary: "Pretoria and Chemical Weapons"]

[Text] Dakar, 9 September (ANGOP/PANA)—The authorities of racist South Africa are relentlessly engaged in destabilizing the frontline states both politically and economically through systematic criminal acts, thus obeying unhesitatingly the macabre plans of the American Administration. In order to attain its objectives Pretoria has been using all means at its disposal. It is even using chemical weapons against the defenseless people of Angola, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Lesotho, and other southern African states, thereby violating the Geneva accords of 1925 which banned the use of chemical weapons (chemical substances) and the 1972 convention on the use of biological and toxic arms.

According to information from various Western sources, secret work is currently going on in the apartheid state on creating chemical weapons for mass extermination. One may well note that there is an obvious threat hanging over the people of southern Africa, who will be the chief victims of the murderous effects of the chemical weapons already being tested. The international press has already revealed that such experiments are being carried out in various centers of South Africa, especially at the naval academy in Simonstown and on Mount Redkill. The choice of these places for testing chemical weapons constitutes in itself a true attack on the lives of people living in the neighboring districts, as the wind can circulate the poisoned air.

The racist South Africans share the view of the United States, which thinks that toxic chemical weapons constitute efficient means of combating guerrillas since, they cynically allege, "it is less likely that the fighters of southern African liberation movements will have alternative methods of chemical and biological defense." And they go further. In order to strengthen its criminal and racist policy, Pretoria has conducted wide-ranging research into chemical weapons "that effect only black-skinned people." These racist chemical weapons are based on natural genetic differences between races.

Undoubtedly, the Botha group is showing signs of obvious weakness in its vain attempt to slow down the pace of the national liberation struggle being carried out by the legitimate representatives of the Namibian and South African peoples, SWAPO and the ANC. In its despair, Pretoria is obliged to fight in vain, like a dying person, against imminent death. Pretoria is trying to make a silk purse out of a sow's ear and is even going to the extent of seeking salvation in the use of forbidden weapons.

In the escalation of their military attacks on frontline states, under the false pretext of exercising the right to pursue Namibian and South African fighters — a pretext condemned several times over by the international community — the racist South Africans have been using chemical weapons. In this regard, Angolan Minister of Defense Pedro Maria Tonha Pedale asserted that the South African troops used chemical weapons during a raid on 18 December 1981 on the village of Tchhipa, where several people

lost their lives and others developed neuropsychic infections. All these crimes, and the racist South Africans know it perfectly well, will not prevent the frontline states from giving multiple aid to SWAPO and the ANC, which daily score victories on all fronts and who will one day inevitably win independence and freedom for the Namibian and South African peoples. The increasing militarization of the South African Republic and the use of mass destruction weapons will lead to nothing. On the contrary, it will be given a proper reply by the arms of the freedom fighters. The racists have not yet learned their lessons from history.

Luanda Reports on Recent FAPLA Operations

MB130616 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
0500 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] ANGOP, quoting official sources, reports that two operations designed to neutralize gangs infiltrated into Angola by racist South Africa have been successfully carried out over the past few days. In the first operation the Angolan forces attacked the enemy as he attempted to establish himself near the (Kumana) River, 50 km from the city of Kuito, Bie Province. As a result, the enemy suffered 63 casualties. One enemy fighter and large quantities of arms and ammunition were captured.

In the second operation the combatants of the Popular Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola (FAPLA) completely defeated another gang which was detected in the area of Nharea municipality, also in Bie Province. The bandits in the service of Pretoria left 25 dead, as well as large quantities of war materiel. At the time it was also possible to rescue a number of civilians who had been held by the enemy.

BOTSWANA

Commission Discusses Cooperation With Zambia

MB082006 Gaborone Botswana Daily News in English
24 Aug 83 p 1

[Text] Gaborone, August 23 — Arrangements are being made between Botswana and Zambia Ministries of Information and Broadcasting regarding the use of Mass Media Complex facilities available in Zambia in the field of training. This was revealed at a Botswana and Zambia Permanent Commission of Cooperation meeting held recently in Livingstone, Zambia, in which the two countries met to review the progress made in the implementation of the resolutions and agreements reached at their third meeting held in Gaborone in September 1983 [as published].

The commission made a number of resolutions in the various fields in which the two countries cooperate. One of the resolutions made was to finalise arrangements for the resumption of air services between the two countries. The commission also noted with satisfaction progress made in the construction of the telecommunication link between Botswana and Zambia.

The commission also agreed to exchange information on matters relating to education, to study the draft cultural agreement aimed at promoting cultural activities and also to exchange trade promotion missions. Botswana and Zambia cooperate in the

areas of power, transport and communication, trade, education, culture, youth and sport activities, information and broadcasting, tourism, exploitation of minerals and immigration.

Present at the meeting was Minister of External Affairs Mr A. Mogwe; Mr Colin Blackbeard, minister of works and communication; and senior government officials. The Zambia delegation was composed of Dr Henry Meebelo, minister for the National Commission for Development and Planning; Gen Kingsley Chinkuli, minister of power, transport and communication; Mr F.S.C. Chombe, minister of home affairs; Mr Jameson Kalaluka, minister of state for finance; Dr Siteke Mwale, special assistant to the president for administration, regional economic and technical cooperation; and senior government officials.

President Masire Pays Visit to Yugoslavia

For Belgrade reportage on the visit to Yugoslavia by President Quett Masire, see the Yugoslavia section of the 12 September Eastern Europe *Daily Report* and subsequent issues.

LESOTHO

Clashes With LLA, Government Protest Reported

MB11217 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 11 Sep 83

[Text] A combined unit of the Lesotho mounted police, LMP, and Lesotho paramilitary force, LPF, are presently engaged in a fight with South African-based elements of the self-styled Lesotho Liberation Army, LLA, near the Meadowland Catholic Mission in Leribe district. According to the latest police reports more terrorists are being off-loaded on the South African side of the border on a free state farm owned by a white farmer commonly known to the people of Leribe district as (Aramusa). Some six vehicles are engaged on the South African side of the border in transporting the terrorists to the border. It is from this farm that the terrorists are shooting with mortars and bazookas into Lesotho.

Another smaller band of terrorists is reported to have infiltrated into Leribe last night, and this group is reported to have fled back into South Africa after incident fire from the Lesotho police and paramilitary task force. [sentence as heard] The group that infiltrated last night is reported to have been lost at the mountain near the Meadowland Roman Catholic Mission. This group is reported to have retreated back into South Africa with the help of vehicles parked on the farm on the South African side of the border. No casualties have been reported on the Lesotho side, but it is believed that some of the terrorists who had fled back into South Africa may have sustained some injuries.

Meanwhile, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has informed the South African Government of this grave situation. A protest note from the Lesotho Government is expected to reach the Pretoria government this afternoon.

MOZAMBIQUE

Security Minister Speaks at Inaugural Ceremony

MB121527 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] Minister of Security Mariano Matsinhe, acting on behalf of President Samora Machel, officially opened the city of Unango in Niassa Province yesterday. After recalling the reeducation process undergone by the men of Unango, Minister Mariano Matsinhe said that in 1979 the president decided to grant them amnesty and assigned them the task of transforming Unango into a model city, a laboratory for the transformation of the new man, and an example of cultural development of the highest stage of national unity. Minister of Security Mariano Matsinhe said that Unango is a city of the future and will serve as an example for the emergence of new cities like Unango throughout the country, as part of a socialist society in which there is no crime.

Mariano Matsinhe also declared that as of yesterday the residents of Unango will no longer be considered as people who have been granted amnesty or former inmates of the reeducation center. The official ceremony opening the city of Unango included the opening of a number of installations, including a carpentry shop, a machine shop, and the local primary school. A total of 14 workers were awarded prizes during the ceremony for their role in socialist emulation on the various production fronts.

Captured 'Bandits' Speak to Journalists

MB091256 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] Two captured members of the South African-backed Quizumba bandits have spoken about their attacks on the population in Mozambique's Province of Inhambane. Speaking to journalists, the two, (Jorge Gumache), 19, and (Isaac Nhan-guiringuane), 20, gave details of a number of attacks in several areas of Inhambane Province.

(Jorge Gumache) said he came into contact with the Quizumba bandits in September 1981 after a truck he was traveling in was attacked and set alight by the bandits. He was taken to a bandit camp at (Belane), where he underwent military training for 6 months. His training continued in another camp in the area around Mabote. After that (Jorge Gumache) started operating as a bandit, attacking trucks transporting foodstuffs, hospitals, and kidnapping people. In an attack on a hospital, (Jorge Gumache) and other bandits robbed foodstuffs and kidnapped four nurses, including two women. (Jorge Gumache) said that he and other bandits had also planted landmines, attacked shops, robbed people of their goods, and burned vehicles. They also caused the derailment of a train and kidnapped 13 passengers and a driver. After these exploits, (Jorge Gumache) and other bandits were given a mission to carry out reconnaissance work on strategic installations in the towns of Inhambane and Maxixe, such as the army barracks, the governor's palace, the provincial police command, and the radio station. After this, (Jorge

Gumache) was captured in the town of Maxixe by the defense and security forces.

Twenty-year-old (Isaac Nhanguinguane) started operating as a bandit early this year after undergoing military training for 2 weeks. His group concentrated mainly on robbery. They robbed cattle, goats, and chickens. (Isaac Nhanguinguane) was captured after the Mozambican Armed Forces attacked a bandit group in the district of Homoine.

Communique Reports Distribution of Poison
MB100830 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
 0430 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Communique from Mozambique People's Police Headquarters in Maputo]

[Text] A number of cases of poisoning caused by a chemical product which is highly poisonous were detected at the casualty ward of the Maputo Central Hospital late in the afternoon of 9 September 1983. An investigation, which was immediately carried out, revealed that a pesticide — and more precisely a rat poison — had been swallowed. Police authorities who were informed of various cases of a similar nature, particularly involving children, some of whom have been arriving at the hospital already dead, quickly carried out the necessary investigations. Although the investigations are still under way it has already been discovered, particularly in the Trevo Ward in Maputo, that the product, which is highly poisonous, was distributed freely to the public. The poison was supplied to children in plastic bags or other containers together with a number of different foodstuffs. Since the poison resembles wheat flour, it was subsequently and inadvertently consumed by the children.

In view of the danger that this may represent to the health of other citizens, particularly children, the Mozambique People's Police Headquarters in Maputo is appealing to all our people to avoid consuming any food which has not been obtained from the normal establishments. The Mozambique People's Police Headquarters in Maputo also appeals to all the people to follow preventive measures, particularly with regard to wheat flour, salt, sugar, or other commodities that could be confused with the poison, which looks like a white powder. The Mozambique People's Police Headquarters also urges all the people to detect and denounce anyone seen distributing foodstuff of doubtful origin outside the normal markets.

Meanwhile, the Mozambique People's Headquarters in Maputo is carrying out an in-depth investigation of the incident and will keep the people duly informed through normal channels. Accordingly, the people must once again be on the alert against any rumors that the enemy might try to spread to create panic. Any information reaching any citizen that might help us to clarify this situation or to denounce rumormongers must be immediately passed to the Mozambique People's Police Headquarters in Maputo through the nearest police station or at the following telephone numbers: 22001, 28708, or 27575.

SWAZILAND

Crown Prince Introduced to Chiefs, Public
MB121659 Mbabane Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT
 12 Sep 83

[Text] The future king of Swaziland, the crown prince, Makhosetive, was today formally introduced to the entire Swazi chiefs and members of the general public at a meeting held at Lobamba royal residence by the authorized person, Prince Sozisa. In his introductory remarks, Prince Sozisa also officially announced that the mother of the future king, Inkhosikati LaThwala, is now the regent and the mother of the Swazi nation until Makhosetive becomes of age.

The authorized person, however, strongly warned those who question the decision of the elders and that of his own in matters concerning the monarchy, that they will deal with severely, adding that in the olden days such people were eliminated immediately. Prince Sozisa appealed to the nation to unite so that even those who plant seeds of destruction may not succeed. Turning to the forthcoming general elections under the Tinkhundla system, the authorized person warned the nation against those who campaign and said campaigning was un-Swazi and as such must not be done in Swaziland. The authorized person also asked the nation not to say bayethe [your majesty] to the future king until the elders deemed it necessary to say so.

Speaking at the same gathering, the minister of agriculture and cooperatives, Mr A.K. Hlophe, paid tribute to the authorized person for preventing the country from going into chaos during the past difficult times and appealed to the Swazi nation not to question the decision of the elders. Other speakers during the historic event were Prince Makhungu, who promised the nation an explanation as to what caused all the disturbances that were reported in the local media, adding that the nation will be called to Lobamba to get the truth for themselves. Other speakers were (Khalalempi Mndzebele) and the indvuna [governor] of Lobamba, Councillor Vusumuzi Bhembe, who introduced the authorized person to the nation. The meeting was also attended by the prime minister, Prince Bhekimpi, members of Likoqo, members of the diplomatic corps, and members of the royal family.

Government Told To Prepare for Elections
MB091259 Mbabane The Times of Swaziland in English
 9 Sep 83 p 1,20

[By Mandla Magagula]

[Text] The general election process was set in motion yesterday when the first meeting of Tinkhundla governors took place in Lobamba. The governors were officially told to start preparing the public to vote for members of the electoral college.

The governors held a closed-door meeting in the Houses of Parliament. After the secretary for Tinkhundla, Mr Robert

Mdluli, had finished calling the attendance roll, reporters and photographers were asked to leave. Later, the Indvuna Yetinkhundla, Mr Mndeni Shabalala, said the meeting had been called to formally announce the date of the elections on October 28.

"The law provides that general elections will be held every five years," Mr Shabalala said. "You will recall that His Late Majesty King Sobhuza II told the nation at Lobamba Royal Kraal that elections should be held in October this year, although he did not fix a date."

Mr Shabalala said the Authorised Person, Prince Sozisa, had fixed October 28 as the date of the elections. He said the Prime Minister, Prince Bhekimpfi, had already announced to the nation at large that the general election will be held on this date. Mr Shabalala said chiefs had to mobilise their various communities for scheduled meetings where the electoral committee would explain the electoral procedures.

"The coming general elections will be held in the same manner as the 1978 elections," Mr Shabalala said. He said there would be no changes of procedure. Mr Shabalala explained that only Swazi citizens would be allowed to vote or be elected to a new electoral college. Foreigners and expatriate workers cannot elect or be elected, Mr Shabalala said.

"Whites, blacks or coloureds, so long as they are Swazi citizens, are eligible to elect or be elected, he said. "In accordance with our laws, there will be no discrimination whatsoever."

Prince Sozisa Meets ROK Envoy, Condemns USSR

MB130827 Mbabane Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] The visiting Korean presidential special envoy, Mr Chong Nae-hyok, today held discussions with the authorized person, Prince Sozisa, and the prime minister, Prince Bhekimpfi, at Government House in Mbabane. During their talks, the Korean envoy expressed his government's and the people of Korea's gratitude for the condolence message sent by the Swazi Government on the shooting of the Korean aircraft by the Soviet Union, killing 269 passengers last week. He said, as the UN Security Council is still going to meet to discuss about this diabolical act, countries who have already openly condemned Russia for killing his innocent people. He expressed no doubt that Swaziland will also back South Korea when the International Civil Aviation conference convenes in Ottawa, Canada, next month to take a stand against Russia for this savage act.

Commending the warm relations existing between the two countries, Mr Chong appreciated the support of the Swazi delegation at the last nonaligned movement meeting in New Delhi, India, when the communist bloc countries voted South Korea out of the movement. Elaborating on bilateral relations, he said his government would like to see expansion in trade and cooperation in various fields. He also announced that as a contribution for this year, his government is giving the Swazi Government a total of 17 vehicles ranging from microbuses to pickups. The vehicles, according to Mr Chong, are already on the way to Swaziland.

The last shipment of donated trucks from South Korea were personally received by the late His Majesty King Sobhuza II. The Korean envoy congratulated Prince Bhekimpfi for his appointment as the prime minister of Swaziland and then extended an invitation to visit South Korea as the guest of the prime minister of that country at any convenient time.

In response, the authorized person, Prince Sozisa, condemned the Soviet act of shooting the Korean plane. He described such an act as barbaric and not easy to forget. He then assured the envoy that Swaziland will always support South Korea in international issues. Prince Sozisa also thanked Korea for all the contributions in various forms and fields the Korean people avail to the Swazi nation. He said as developing nations we should unite and help each other. Prince Sozisa's words were echoed by Prince Bhekimpfi, who told the Korean envoy that the Swazi people are always after peace, justice, and stability.

The Korean presidential envoy also met the minister for foreign affairs, Mr R.V. Dlamini, and discussed matters of mutual interest. He also met the speaker of the House of Assembly, Mr Jethro Mamba, and the president of the Senate, Mr Hlophe.

New Envoy to U.S., Canada, Mexico Appointed

MB091327 Mbabane Domestic Service in siSwati 1700 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] Minister for Foreign Affairs R.V. Dlamini today announced the appointment of Mr Peter Mtetwa as Swaziland's new ambassador to the United States, Mexico, and Canada. Presenting the new envoy at a farewell party, Mr Dlamini expressed the view that proper representation of Swaziland abroad would enhance the country's good name, whereas clumsy representation would erode the reputation of the country. He added that Mr Mtetwa should counsel and treat all Swazi students abroad equally, without discrimination. In reply, Mr Mtetwa, who leaves Swaziland next Sunday, promised that he and his family will give their all in promoting the good name of Swaziland. Mr Mtetwa has held position of district commissioner, under secretary in the Ministry of Justice, and deputy permanent secretary in the prime minister's office, his last post before his appointment as ambassador.

ZAMBIA

Kaunda: Reagan Delaying Namibian Independence

MB100930 Lusaka Zambia Daily Mail in English 27 Aug 83 p 1

[By Mail reporter]

[Excerpt] President Kaunda has criticised American President Ronald Reagan for deliberately delaying the independence of Namibia. Speaking in a special interview to mark Namibia Day (August 26), the president said Namibia would have been independent by now had it not been for Mr Reagan's stand on the issue.

He pointed out that the Security Council of the United Nations had already agreed on Resolution 435 as the basis of Namibian independence, adding that America was one of the most powerful members of this world organisation. "Given these circumstances, I do not see why the United States should turn and say they won't accept a decision which they, themselves, helped to create," Dr Kaunda said.

He said America's demand that Namibia's autonomy should be linked with the withdrawal of Cuban troops from neighboring Angola was totally out of the question because Angola was a "free" state. "But I know it is not the American people who are making things difficult, it is President Reagan. He had taken a completely unrelated stand on this matter," Dr Kaunda said.

He recalled that during the reign of Mr Jimmy Carter, the Namibian issue had begun to unfold, but the tables turned completely when Mr Reagan came to power. Dr Kaunda said this deliberate failure by America to find a solution to the Namibian question was resulting in the loss of thousands of innocent people of Namibia and Angola at the hands of racist South Africa.

"We are pleading with Mr Reagan to change his stance. How does he feel about all this unnecessary loss of life?" the president asked. He said the sad thing about the whole issue was that Mr Reagan could not see the folly of mixing up the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola to the independence of Namibia.

Kaunda Visits FRG, Talks With President Carstens

For DPA and Lusaka reports on the visit by President Kenneth Kaunda to the Federal Republic of Germany, including his talks with FRG President Carstens, see the Federal Republic of Germany section of the 12 September Western Europe *Daily Report* and subsequent issues.

Prime Minister Returns From DPRK Celebrations

MB121501 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] Prime Minister Nalumino Mundia arrived back home this morning from the DPRK where he had gone to attend that country's 35th anniversary celebrations. He was met at the Lusaka International Airport by the Korean ambassador to Zambia, Mr Chae Hwa-sop and other embassy officials. Mr Mundia, who left for Korea last week leading an eight-man delegation, also delivered a special message from President Kaunda to Korean leader Kim Il-sung. While in Korea, the prime minister was guest of honor at a banquet hosted by his counterpart, Comrade Yi Chong-ok.

General Elections To Be Held 27 October

MB091606 Lusaka Sunday Times of Zambia in English 28 Aug 83 p 1

[Excerpts] Zambia goes to the polls on October 27. The date was announced in Lusaka yesterday in a brief Press release signed by director of elections Mr Tobias Mbewe and his assistant Mr

Gabriel Phiri. September 12 has been set as the date of the prospective candidates to submit their application papers to returning officers at each parliamentary constituency between 08:00 hours and 14:00 hours.

Nomination day will be October 7. On the same day applicants who will have been adopted by the Central Committee, will be entitled to lodge their nomination papers with their returning officers between 08:00 hours and 14:00 hours.

The statement said: "Following the dissolution of Parliament by President Kaunda on Friday, the Electoral Commission has established the following dates for the forthcoming presidential and parliamentary general elections: "Application day is Monday, September 12. All wishing to take part in the forthcoming parliamentary elections will have to submit their application papers to returning officers at nomination centres for each parliamentary constituency between 08:00 hours and 14:00 hours.

"Nomination day is Friday October 7. All those applicants who will have been adopted by the Central Committee will be entitled to lodge the nomination papers with the returning officer for each constituency between 08:00 hours and 14:00 hours. "The same day has also been established as the presidential nomination day. And polling day is October 27, which will also be the day for presidential polls which will be held simultaneously with parliamentary general elections."

The announcement from the elections office has ended a long period of speculation over when the presidential and parliamentary elections are to be held. President Kaunda has already been declared the sole presidential candidate by the Party.

Meanwhile, the Ninth UNIP General Conference, which ended at the Mulungushi, Rock of Authority near Kabwe has directed the National Council to ensure that all uncompleted projects are carried out. The conference reaffirmed Zambia's commitment to the policy of non-alignment and support for those still struggling for freedom and independence in their countries.

It called on racist South Africa to stop harassing the innocent tiny Kingdom of Lesotho and ordered Pretoria to move out of Namibia and Angola borders "immediately." It hailed heads of state in Southern Africa for their foresight in establishing regional economic groupings like the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) and the Preferential Trade Area (PTA) aimed at reducing economic dependence on racist South Africa. In conclusion, the conference called on the nation to continue rallying behind the leadership of President Kaunda and his teams in the Central Committee and Cabinet.

Election Regulations Released

MB091621 Lusaka Times of Zambia in English 29 Aug 83 p 1

[By Times Reporter]

[Text] District committees, Party officials and parliamentary candidates in the forthcoming general elections must emphasise during campaigns that for President Kaunda to be duly and

effectively re-elected he must receive more than 50 per cent of the total valid votes cast. Dr Kaunda is the sole presidential candidate. This directive is one of the regulations released by Freedom House for the next general election to be held on October 27.

The regulations state that district committees must ensure that candidates for elections should have no history of capitalist practices and are people who support the implementation of socialist-oriented decisions and projects adopted by the Party and other organs of the State. Candidates must be fully committed to the realisation of the aims and goals of the philosophy of Humanism under the leadership of the Party, and people who support socialist labour habits that are aimed at raising productivity and the general improvement of skills of workers.

Besides declaring willingness to abide to the leadership code, candidates must be known to have supported efforts to improve ideological awareness against detractors, counter-revolutionaries and saboteurs over the last four years. They must be the kind that practise criticism at Party meetings as a way of ensuring that all short-comings in the Party, Government and the State are removed in "comradely" spirit.

Basically any person shall be qualified as a candidate if he or she is a Zambian citizen over 21-years-old, registered paid-up Party member and literate and conversant in English, the official language of the country. The Central Committee elected last week at Mulungushi Rock has the authority to consider and decide upon every application for adoption from qualified candidates.

The criteria for adoption, according to director of elections Mr Tobias Mbewe, would be the 'inimicality' of each particular candidate to the interests of the Party and its Government. The adopted candidate will be required to pay a non-refundable fee of k100 before they can themselves vote on October 27.

Members of the Central Committee and the security forces cannot stand for elections unless they resign from their posts. The regulations state that campaigning shall begin only after the names of adopted candidates have been gazetted and district committees given the greenlight. Bribery and door-to-door canvassing have been banned.

Meetings held by candidates should be open to the public and Press, and Freedom House has ruled that speeches should be keyed on issues such as the need for self-reliance, unity, the philosophy of Humanism, how to combat crime or on development since independence. Candidates are also free to use in their campaign such themes as the effects on Zambia of the world economic recession, the song "Tiyende Pamodzi" or other subjects related to Party policies.

District political disciplinary committees have meanwhile, been entrusted with the duty of looking into offences against electoral regulations and may, wherever necessary impose sanctions as contained in the Party constitution. It shall be an offence for district governors, district political secretaries, district women's chairmen or district youth chairmen to ignore reports on erring candidates.

These regulations are based on the Electoral Act as it stands after last June's amendments to it which introduced the appointment of presidential election and polling agents to look after the interest of presidential candidates.

ZIMBABWE

HERALD Reports Mugabe Interview With FRG TV
MB081928 Harare The Herald in English 31 Aug 83 p 1

[Text] The government of West Germany could take a more positive stand on South Africa and, hopefully, dismantle the Pretoria regime from continuing acts of aggression against neighbours. In an interview with German television, a text of which was released to ZIANA, the prime minister, Cde Robert Mugabe, said: "There can be a much more forthright position against South Africa, in favour of the people of South Africa, in favour of the people of Namibia, from West Germany as a whole."

This was a request Zimbabwe had always made to its friends in the west, upon which South Africa depended for support at international forums, especially the United Nations. "One hopes, therefore, that there will be this realisation that for us to prosper, for us to develop our economic systems, there has to be that degree of freedom from acts of aggression, from acts of sabotage that South Africa is perpetrating against us," the prime minister said.

Outlining South Africa's aggressive campaign against its neighbours, Cde Mugabe said the racist Pretoria regime had recently begun taking advantage of the dissident problem in western Zimbabwe. "They have been recruiting some former ZIPRA and banding them together with former Muzorewa auxiliaries who fled the country and are still in South Africa and sending them to Matabeleland as trained dissidents to operate under the banner of ZAPU," he said. Cde Mugabe said he was aware there were two groups operating in Matabeleland at present. These were the "South African sponsored bandits and those who would derive from ZAPU, of course."

Asked whether the West German Government had responded "constructively" to requests for a more positive stand on South Africa, Cde Mugabe acknowledged the role that country was playing as a member of the five-nation Contact Group. "But one would hope that our request, our appeal has been passed from the previous administration to the government of Chancellor Kohl and now that there has been this interaction between us and the new administration, there is an understanding of our problem."

The prime minister said he was confident the people of West Germany appreciated the struggle that was taking place in South Africa and recognise the need for Zimbabwe among other Front-line countries to be allowed to consolidate their political and economic systems. In this way, he said African countries could become viable economic partners with Europe.

Cde Mugabe stressed during the interview that the combined success of the developing countries and that of Southern Africa

could have "a tremendous effect on the economies of Europe which depend on our materials."

On relations between Zimbabwe and West Germany, the prime minister said aid from West Germany was the third largest from western countries. American aid is at the top followed by Britain. He noted that West Germany had assisted in the training of Zimbabweans even before independence. "We are grateful for this and would hope these facilities continue to be extended to us," he said.

Government Officials Depart for Talks in FRG

*MB121441 Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT
12 Sep 83*

[Text] Two government ministers left Harare at the weekend for the FRG. The minister of education and culture, Comrade Dzingai Mutumbuka, is to discuss the promotion in the cultural fields between Zimbabwe and the FRG. The deputy minister of economic planning and development, Comrade Chingidza (Simungari), will have negotiations on future bilateral and technical cooperation between West Germany and Zimbabwe. The visits are at the invitation of the German Government.

Labor Minister Departs for USSR Conference

*MB121839 Harare Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT
12 Sep 83*

[Text] The minister of labor and social services, Comrade Kumbirai Kangai, left for the Soviet Union today to attend an Afro-Soviet conference on the promotion of friendship and cooperation in preserving peace. Comrade Kangai, who is also the ZANU-PF secretary for transport and welfare, is representing the ruling party at the conference. He is expected to return to Harare next Tuesday.

Deputy Premier Says No RSA Labor Recruitment

*MB121708 Harare Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT
12 Sep 83*

[Text] The deputy prime minister, Comrade Simon Muzenda, says Zimbabwe has stopped all formal labor recruitment arrangements for farms and mines in apartheid-ruled South Africa. Comrade Muzenda made the remark when he opened the first conference of the southern Africa labor commission in Harare today. He said the efforts of the government are now directed at ensuring the full integration of returning workers into the economy and full utilizing their acquired skills.

Comrade Muzenda urged other countries in the Southern African Development Coordinating Conference, SADCC, to withdraw their labor forces from South Africa. He said the more the SADCC produces wealth for South Africa, the more the racist regime strengthens its economy and military might. Comrade Muzenda deplored the destabilization policies being pursued by the Pretoria regime and also its continued illegal occupation of Namibia. He said the southern African region will not be intimidated by such policies and will therefore continue to support

liberation movements in their struggle to end the inhuman system of apartheid.

Trial of 10 ZAPU Members Opens in Harare

*MB121859 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1130 GMT
12 Sep 83*

[Text] Harare, Sep 12, SAPA — The objective of an attack on the residence of the prime minister of Zimbabwe, Mr Robert Mugabe, in the early hours of June 24 last year was a military coup to establish the ZAPU leadership in power, the high court was told in Harare today. The court heard at the opening of the trial of 10 ZAPU members — nine of them former ZIPRA members — it was government policy that the reward for sufferings during the liberation was to have been a government of national unity. But this had been met instead with "a mailed fist" of violence and brutality.

Mr Andrew Chigovera, for the state, said the 10 accused, charged with contravening Section 50 (1) of the Law and Order Maintenance Act, were not engaged in a spirited escapade or drunken revelry. He said the attack on Mr Mugabe's home, was to have been "a grand finale" to all acts of banditry.

Mr Samson Nhari, Mr Alibaba Dhlodlo, Mr Absalom Vundhla, Mr Frank Nyone, Mr Davintyne Amos Moyo, Mr Albert Moyo, Mr Trevor Funyana, Mr Obbie Mthuthu, Mr Richard Ncube and Mr Uyabo Velepini have pleaded not guilty.

MR Chigovera mentioned a meeting as early as March last year between Mr Frank Nyoni and Mr Albert Moyo, in Mr Nyoni's room at (?KG V1) Barracks, at which plans had been outlined to attack "certain strategic points," which included Broadcasting House, Inkomo Barracks, State House and State Security House. Mention was made at the meeting of using a mechanised battalion based at Domboshawa 20 km north-east of Harare. After this, a military junta was to be established and reinforced from Bulawayo.

Mr Chigovera mentioned other meetings which allegedly took place in Bulawayo and Harare. In early June Mr Nyoni and Mr Davintyne Amos Moyo had attended a meeting in Bulawayo where the question of arms was discussed. It was reported, Mr Chigovera said, that the leader of ZAPU was advised there would not be any bloodshed but the Prime Minister's residence was to be a target for attack.

The trial is before Mr Justice Wilson Sandura.

Radio Truth Deplores ZBC Silence Over KAL Plane

*MB121154 (Clandestine) Radio Truth in English to Zimbabwe
0430 GMT 12 Sep 83*

[Station commentary]

[Text] Have you noticed how the Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation [ZBC] has chosen totally to ignore the shooting down of the South Korean aircraft? Rather, the rest of us thought that for a moment at least, we might be sitting on the verge of a third

world war, ZBC treated it as a nonevent. We know that the standards of journalism and reportage of the ZBC are laughable, but surely, even third-rate journalists might have taken some notice. Firstly, as far as Zimbabwe is concerned, South Korea does not exist: There is only bankrupt and dictatorial North Korea. Secondly, Zimbabwe has no concern for human rights so the loss of life or the abuse of human rights is a nonevent, not worthy of a mention. Thirdly, the aggressor is a fellow scientific socialist

state and is therefore above all criticism. Fourth, the Harare regime has never criticized the destruction of civilian aircraft by terrorists, whether it was Rhodesian, civilian viscounts, or Lebanese civilian aircraft. Why should the regime start criticizing anyone now? And, finally, Zimbabwe has its own enemies here and there. Could it be that she perhaps sees herself as having to commit the same deed some day?